

THE AMERICAS /

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

A Warning to Nuclear Weapons Workers

WASHINGTON — The Department of Energy is warning hundreds of current and former workers at the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons complex in Colorado that they were exposed to higher levels of neutron radiation from 1953 to 1967 than they previously had been told.

Medical examinations are being offered to the workers, and research has begun to determine accurate levels of exposure for workers who were either improperly monitored or not monitored at all.

Preliminary findings already have shown that neutron-sensitive film used in the employees' radiation-monitoring badges had been read incorrectly, resulting in underestimations of exposure, officials said.

Department of Energy officials said they were notifying about 140 current Rocky Flats employees and soon will begin contacting several hundred former employees, out of as many as 5,000 workers exposed to radiation from 1953, when the plant became operational, until 1967, when monitoring procedures were tightened. (WP)

Taking a Page From Singapore's Book

SACRAMENTO, California — A bill requiring juvenile graffiti vandals to be punished with as many as 10 whacks of a wooden paddle has been introduced by a California state legislator, who declared that the public is "sick and tired" of the way such offenders are "coddled" by the criminal justice system.

"It is hard to take pride in your neighborhood when everything you see is covered with graffiti," said Assemblyman Mickey Conroy, a Republican from Orange County, near Los Angeles. "That is why paddling is so important."

"If we can stop these punks who have no respect for other people, we can give the neighborhoods back to the law-abiding citizens of this state," he said.

Capitol Hill Newspaper Gets a Competitor

NEW YORK — A company that publishes community newspapers in the New York area said it would begin a Capitol Hill newspaper war by starting a weekly to compete with Roll Call, the twice-weekly publication that bills itself as the hometown paper for Congress and Congress-watchers.

The new paper, tentatively called The Hill, is to be published by News Communications Inc., a New York City company with more than 20 community newspapers in the city and its suburbs. The company's chairman and biggest shareholder is Jerry Finkelstein, 78, a politically influential publisher whose son, Andrew J. Stein, was a Democratic officeholder in New York City for years.

The newspaper's publisher and editor is to be Martin Tolchin, 65, a veteran correspondent in the Washington bureau of The New York Times, who said Tuesday that he was leaving The Times. Mr. Tolchin said that the first edition of The Hill would appear in September and that the paper would begin with a free-distribution circulation of more than 30,000. "We think we'll be more substantive, wittier and more stylish" than Roll Call, he said. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Connie Bruck, writer of a profile in The New Yorker magazine on Hillary Rodham Clinton: "In the end, that sureness about her own judgment — at its extreme, a sense that she alone is wise — is probably Hillary's cardinal trait." (WP)

Away From Politics

• A campus mural honoring Malcolm X was painted over on orders from the president of San Francisco State University, who decried its depictions of Judaism as "utterly abhorrent." The offending symbols included Stars of David connected to dollar signs. President Robert Corrigan ordered the obliteration of the mural after the artist refused to alter it.

• Sexual harassment complaints against employers resulted in compensation of \$25.2 million to American workers last year, twice as much as in 1992, according to a study by the Center for Women in Government. It said 1,546 workers gained compensation in 1993, including back pay, damages, promotions and reinstatements. The year before, 1,340 people received \$12.7 million.

• Ireland's coast-guard in San Francisco was sentenced to three years probation and fined \$1,200 Tuesday after pleading no contest to a charge of drunk driving causing injury, a prosecutor said. Declan Kelly, 43, was charged after he was involved in a traffic accident in San Francisco on May 5.

• A couple and the preacher who encouraged them to choose prayer over medical treatment for their diabetic daughter have pleaded guilty to the girl's 1991 death. David Davis, 45, his wife, Ann, 38, and the Reverend Richard Vaden, 48, all of Aberdeen, Mississippi, will likely be placed on probation, authorities said. (AP, NYT, Reuters)

Sanctions Steer Haiti Into Lively Trade in Contraband

By Douglas Farah

Washington Post Staff Writer

JACMEL, Haiti — Despite a newly reinforced United Nations embargo, a flotilla of ships has sailed into this port city carrying contraband including gasoline, cars and color television sets.

Local residents said at least nine ships have docked since the strengthened embargo started on Sunday, in theory barring everything except approved shipments of food, medicine and propane gas. Army officers were directing trucks onto the docks to unload the merchandise.

[Speaking to reporters at the Haitian border with the Dominican Republic, the U.S. ambassador to Haiti, William Swing, said the embargo had been violated repeatedly. Reuters reported from Malpasse.]

The embargo was imposed in October and reinforced by the UN Security Council in an effort to force the military to allow the return of the president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

He was overthrown in a military coup in September 1991, six months after becoming Haiti's first democratically elected leader.

The ships in port here, which flew British, Jamaican, Colombian, Dominican, Bahamian and Haitian flags, demonstrated how difficult it could be to enforce the measure, especially since the ships largely ply only the waters between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

"So far, the ships have been tripe-parked out there," said one resident, watching as ships waited to be unloaded.

"It has been years since the port was that busy."

With sanctions so far having no effect on the military's hold on power, the U.S. House of Repre-

sentatives adopted a resolution Tuesday urging President Bill Clinton to avoid using military force in Haiti.

Diplomats involved in monitoring the embargo said it could take weeks to figure out how to plug its leaks, and admitted that the officers who control the contraband could build up substantial stockpiles in the meantime.

This means the measure would not really begin to have an impact on the rich and on the officer corps for several weeks, they said.

But it is a question whether the wealthy or the officer corps will suffer. While reporters watched, uniformed army officers supervised the unloading of a truckload of color televisions and other electronic goods.

At the port entrance, a small market has sprung up, and residents said there had been an influx of prostitutes to keep pace with the growing number of ships.

Residents said that at times over the weekend there were nine tanker trucks on the dock getting fuel from tanks on visiting ships. Other ships unloaded vehicles and luxury goods.

The Bahamian-flagged Sea Search, a seaguard tug that on Saturday was engaged by a U.S. ship enforcing the embargo, was docked in Jacmel on Monday, its barrels of fuel being unloaded under the supervision of military officers.

Witnesses said another ship, the Oakleigh, flying the Union Jack and registered in Aberdeen, Scotland, made several trips a week over the last several months to the Dominican Republic, bringing back about 15,000 gallons of fuel at a time.

Residents of Jacmel and knowledgeable sources in Port-au-Prince, the capital, said much of the Jacmel fuel flow is controlled by a fuel



Dockworkers in Port-au-Prince unloading rice. Food is considered humanitarian aid and is not covered under the UN embargo.

wholesaler named Gerald Caroli. Knowledgeable sources said Mr. Caroli was a major fuel supplier of the U.S. Embassy and other diplomatic missions.

While ships were unloaded, a

Dominican vessel sat about a mile from the dock, abandoned because its captain, known only as "Dirty Harry," fled for his life when the buyers of his fuel found some of it was full of sewage and unusable.

A Clinton Warm-Up for D-Day Mission

The Associated Press

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — President Bill Clinton challenged a new generation of American military leaders on Wednesday to "expand the reach of democracy and economic progress," much as World War II veterans helped bring the world decades of peace and prosperity.

"The challenge of your generation is to remember the deeds of those who served before you and now to build on their work in a new and very different world," Mr. Clinton told graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy.

The commencement speech was a forerunner to an eight-day trip to Europe by Mr. Clinton to mark the 50th anniversary of the June 6, 1944, Normandy invasion.

It is a politically delicate mission for Mr. Clinton, who avoided military service during the Vietnam War and helped organize demonstrations in Europe against U.S. involvement in that war.

"It took years after D-Day to not only end the war but to build a lasting peace," he said. "It took decades of patience and strength and resolve to prevail in the Cold War. And, as with generations go-

ing before, we must often be willing to pay the price of time — sometimes the most painful price of all."

The president defended his Bosnia policy against congressional critics who want the United States to lift the arms embargo on Bosnian Muslims without support from other countries. He supports lifting the ban, but not unilaterally.

"Our administration will not walk away from this Bosnian conflict, but we will do what is wrong," he said.

Citing the sacrifices of World War II veterans, Mr. Clinton said: "That war marked the turning point of our century, when we joined with our allies to stem a dark tide of dictatorship, aggression and terror, and to start a flow of democracy and freedom that continues to sweep the world, down to the present day."

The D-Day anniversary is to be the subject of Mr. Clinton's weekly radio address Saturday. He also will speak of it in an address at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia on Monday, the Memorial Day holiday.

Mr. Clinton is scheduled to leave Washington on June 1, stopping first in Rome to meet with Pope

John Paul II and Italian political leaders on June 2 and to pay honor to the Allied campaign to liberate Italy. On June 3, he will visit the American cemetery at Nettuno Beach and meet with U.S. veterans.

On June 4, he will meet with Prime Minister John Major in London and then fly to Portsmouth for dinner with Queen Elizabeth II and leaders of other allied countries.

On June 5, he will join the leaders in commemorating the sailing of thousands of ships across the English Channel to begin the Nor-

mandy assault. He will spend that night on the U.S. aircraft carrier George Washington and begin the D-Day anniversary with a sunrise ceremony on the ship.

From the carrier, Mr. Clinton will go to La Pointe du Hoc, a stony cliff where American forces suffered heavy casualties under German machine-gun fire.

His major speeches on D-Day will be at La Pointe du Hoc and at the American cemetery at Colleville-sur-Mer, where 9,386 Americans are buried.

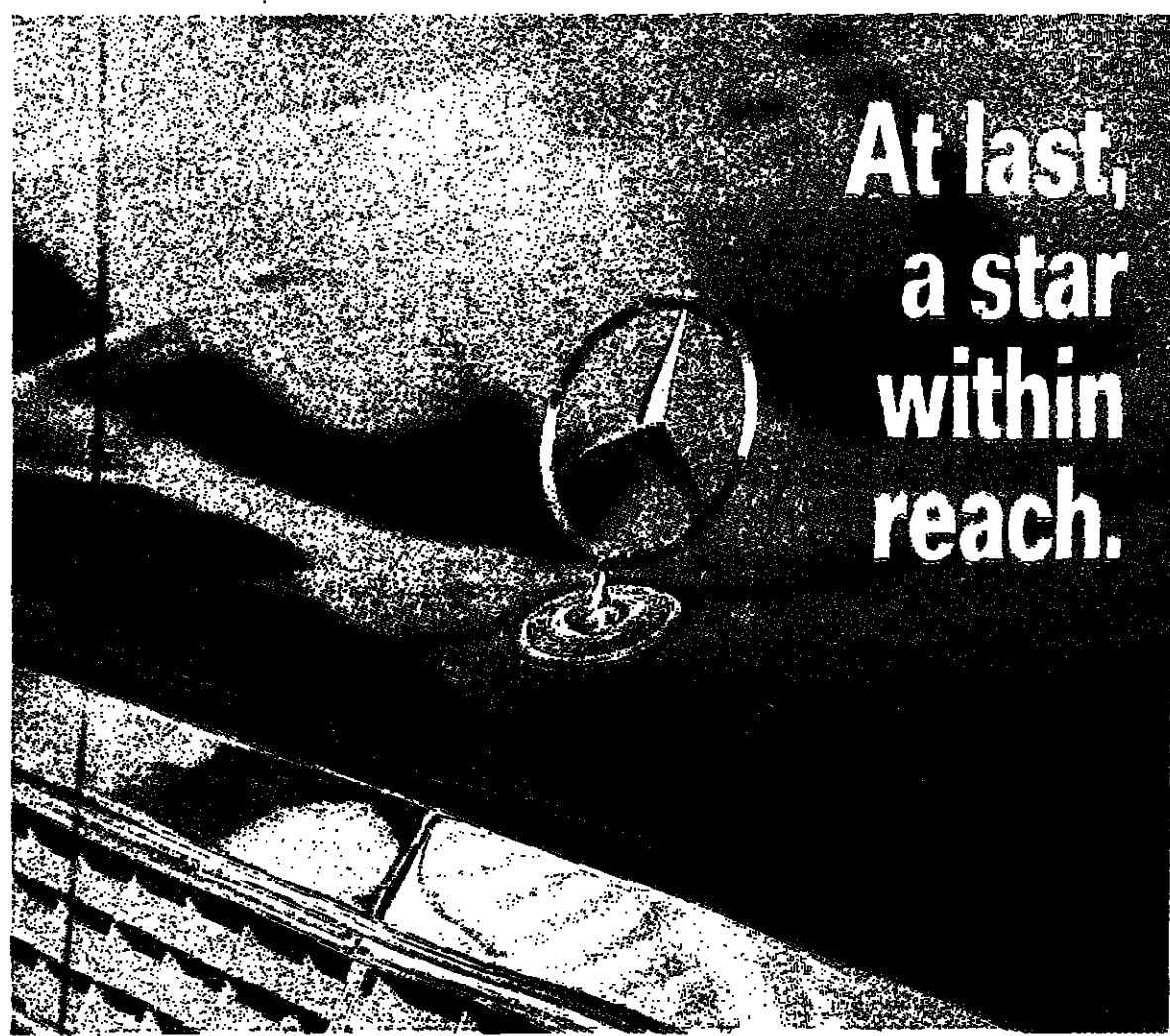
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Another Political Red Flag for President
Republican's Victory Shows Democrats' Weakness in South

By Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Ron Lewis broke a 129-year Democratic hold on a central Kentucky congressional district, revealing for the second time in three weeks the dangers facing Democrats running in conservative Southern and border states and the liabilities of President Bill Clinton in these electorates.

With 100 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Lewis, a Republican who is a fundamentalist Christian minister and bookstore owner, had 55 percent against 45 percent for the Democrat, Joe Prather.

Until Mr. Lewis, whose campaign was aided by \$200,000 from national Republican committees, began his assault on Mr. Prather and Mr. Clinton, the Democrat had been the strong favorite to win the seat that had been held for 41 years by Representative William H. Natcher, who died March 29. Democrats now hold a 256-to-178 advantage over the Republicans in

the House. There is one independent.

"Everywhere I went through the district there were people upset," Mr. Lewis said. "They actually were mad." He added, "They felt like they needed to do something and say something that would change lives."

Bill Faxon, a New York representative and chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, declared that the results were "a big defeat for the president and the Democrats in Congress, and a warning message to Democrats that 1994 is going to be a Republican year."

A mobilization effort by the Christian right also helped Mr. Lewis, and its success augurs badly for Democrats. Twenty-one Democrats retired this year, and 11 of them represent Southern or border state districts where the Christian right is strong.

Representative Vic Fazio, Democrat of California and chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, sought to

play down the significance of the Lewis victory.

"The outcome was not about message, it was about tactics," Mr. Fazio said, referring to Mr. Prather's decision to run a low-key campaign and to the low turnout in which strong Christian mobilization and the intense Republican media effort paid off.

In his commercials, Mr. Lewis charged that Mr. Prather was cut from the same mold as Mr. Clinton. His TV commercials stated: "Kentucky doesn't need Joe Prather. Send a message to Bill Clinton. Send Ron Lewis to Congress. Ron Lewis, he's one of us."

The victory by Lewis follows the victory by Frank Lucas, a Republican, in a once rock-solid Democratic district in Oklahoma. Mr. Lucas succeeds Representative Glenn English, a Democrat, who resigned.

While the 2d Congressional District in Kentucky has been represented by Democrats for more than a century, it clearly has moved toward the Republican Party in its

16 Hijacking Attempts
Reported in China City

Reuters

HONG KONG — Airport police in the southern Chinese city of Shenzhen have foiled 16 apparent hijacking attempts so far this year, the Beijing-controlled Hong Kong China News Agency said Wednesday.

The most recent case concerned a woman arrested as she tried to board a plane with 10 bullets and a gun hidden in her carry-on luggage, the agency said. It gave no details. Eleven Chinese aircraft have been hijacked to Taiwan since April last year by 15 hijackers.

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Blockade Pushes Macedonia to Limit Nationalist Explosion Feared As Economic Tension Grows

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Staff Writer

SKOPJE, Macedonia — To hear Macedonians on the streets here talk, the only ones suffering from the blockade that Athens has placed on this landlocked former Yugoslav republic are the Greeks themselves.

"The Greeks are so dumb," said Emran Bajram, a taxi driver. "They've lost all their Macedonian tourists to Turkey."

He gestured to a near-empty gas station. "Look. There's no line. We always have gas. When I need it, I just fill up," he said.

"We can still get what we need from Turkey," said Irena Dimitrova, a travel agent. "The only problem is that everybody would love to go to Greece for holiday."

Downtown shops are filled with everything from imported cutlery to basketball shoes, and Macedonian women in the latest Italian fashions still crowd Skopje's late-night discos.

But beneath the bravado and flashy goods, Macedonia stands to lose far more than holidays on the Aegean. The trade blockade that Greece imposed Feb. 16 to add economic pressure to a campaign to force Macedonia to change its name, flag and constitution has left the Skopje government struggling to prop up an increasingly weak economy, and hoping it can contain nationalist sentiments that could tear the country apart.

Greece has claimed that the name Macedonia and other symbols adopted by the new country in 1991 are historically Greek, and that their use reflects Skopje's designs on Greece's northern province, also called Macedonia.

"If this embargo is prolonged, and if the economic difficulties and tensions are increased, there is no guarantee that there won't be an explosion here," President Kiro Gligorov said.

Factories unable to obtain raw materials have shut and many planned enterprises aborted, exacerbating unemployment.

Mr. Gligorov's moderate but fragile coalition, facing elections in November, may fall apart under nationalist pressures, observers say. Fuel and other prices are being kept artificially low by a government that is mortgaging its future to shield its people temporarily from the embargo's effects.

Macedonia's population of 2 million includes substantial Albanian and Bulgarian minorities, and the region's conflicting territorial claims have touched off two Balkan wars in this century.

"If this place comes apart, we have serious problems, because I can't imagine it happening without seeing all the neighbors involved," said Victor Comras, the U.S. government liaison to Skopje and the likely ambassador if and when Washington accords full diplomatic relations. "There have been too many Balkan wars fought over Macedonia."

Prime Minister Andrej Papanov of Greece has ignored pleas from the 11 other members of the European Union to drop the embargo. Mr. Gligorov says that Macedonia is willing to make compromises but that Greece keeps creating new demands.

President Bill Clinton has appointed a special envoy, Matthew Nimetz, to mediate the dispute, thus far without breakthrough. And the EU has said it will take Greece to the European Court of Justice.

But some officials in Skopje fear a settlement of the problem will come too late. "We are very close to the edge," said Dimitar Belov, the Foreign Ministry's undersecretary for economic affairs.

Ironically, government officials say the sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council in 1992 against Serb-dominated Yugoslavia over its support for Serbian forces in Bosnia are a bigger problem for Macedonia than the Greek blockade.

The UN sanctions have largely cut Macedonia off from its traditional largest trading partner and have cut its land and river links to Western Europe and the former Soviet Union.

There are widespread violations of the sanctions via Macedonia, U.S. and UN officials say. But all acknowledge that no country, aside from Serbia, has suffered more from the sanctions, and that very little of the promised economic compensation has been delivered to Skopje.

The sanctions made Macedonia's outlet via the Greek port of Salonika all the more important.

Oil and other goods are now being trucked through Bulgaria or Albania, but transportation costs have risen 30 percent to 100 percent, according to the government.

Many raw materials no longer can be imported. Of grave concern to the government, for example, is the loss of coke and phosphates needed for zinc smelting.

And because it is impossible to export products such as steel plates and copper in bulk, foreign income is dwindling and newly developed markets are being lost.

Bacterial Infection Still Rare, Health Officials Say

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Reports of a flesh-eating bacterial infection described as "gallipang" cropped up around the world Wednesday, feeding fears in Britain of a major outbreak of the quickly fatal disease.

But the World Health Organization in Geneva said the disease, a mutation of a common streptococcal infection that normally causes no more than a sore throat or a mild fever, had existed for several years and remained uncommon.

A spokesman described it as an "uncommon but devastating disease" that is often fatal. He said the health organization had counted about 166 reports of the infection in the past five years, some of them involving more than one case.

A cluster of seven cases in the county of Gloucestershire in western England in the past three months touched off lurid reports in the British press of an invasion by mutant bugs. Tabloid newspapers ran headlines like "Killer Bug Ate My Face."

The British reports said up to 12 people had been killed recently by the disease, known to medical science as necrotizing fasciitis. This was in addition to other cases in which patients had to undergo surgery to prevent the infection spreading through tissue at the rate of at least one inch an hour.

British health authorities warned against panic. "At the moment we've got no evidence that this particular disease, or indeed other infections due to streptococcus, is increasing in the country at the moment," said Norman Begg of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

But experts were baffled by the outbreak in Gloucestershire because patients were found to have different strains of streptococcal infection, and there were no obvious links among them.

Doctors said people commonly carry the streptococcus virus, which has always been known to be capable of violent mutation, causing diseases such as childhood fever, rheumatic fever and scarlet fever. A strep infection killed Jim Henson, creator of the Muppets, in the United States in 1990. One theory is that the streptococcus undergoes mutation because of viral attack, but the latest scare also fits in with reports of new disease strains resistant to antibiotics.

Experts said, however, that the flesh-eating bacteria can be stopped by antibiotics, accompanied by surgical removal of infected tissue.

In Berlin, a spokesman for the German health agency said about 40 cases of the disease are reported every year, and about half the patients die.

The Dutch National Health and Environmental Protection Agency said 21 people have died of streptococcal infection in the past 18 months. But a spokesman said: "The number of cases is very low and spread around the country. This is not an epidemic situation."

Other reports of the disease came from as far afield as Iceland and New Zealand.



HEADING HOME — The writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn leaving his house in Cavendish, Vermont, for the last time on Wednesday. The Nobel laureate is returning to Russia after 20 years in the West.

RUSSIA: Broader Ties to NATO

Continued from Page 1

a way to satisfy demands from East European countries for a closer security relationship with the West, without fully incorporating them into the alliance.

Eighteen countries from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have now signed up.

General Grachev insisted that Russia was not seeking "a warmer place in the sun" than NATO's other partners in the East, but merely a relationship "adequate to its weight" as a nuclear superpower with territory stretching from Europe to the Pacific Ocean.

"Russia has an interest in wider forms of cooperation than envisaged in this program," he said. "What we suggest is not to limit the sphere of partnership, but to enrich it with cooperation between Russia and NATO not only in military areas but on other important issues."

General Grachev noted that many Russians still feared that NATO was a hostile military alliance that treated Russia as an enemy. He said that such "broad-oriented perceptions" must be supplanted by enhanced cooperation or else they would eventually trigger a new arms race in Europe.

In spelling out Russia's new military doctrine, the general made clear to the Western ministers that Moscow still envisioned the Partnership chiefly as a stepping stone to a new "collective security system in Europe." Russia, he said, still regarded the 52-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as the basis for this system, in which NATO would play a subordinate role.

General Grachev acknowledged that Russia wanted to strengthen

the Commonwealth of Independent States, the loose confederation of former Soviet republics. He said Russia's military presence in some former Soviet republics known as the "near abroad" should be seen in light of "peacekeeping objectives" that in no way pose a security threat.

In response, Mr. Perry said any regional peacekeeping role should be carried out through a United Nations mandate and that "Russia's role should be kept compatible" with goals approved by the UN Security Council.

Some skeptics in Washington see Russia's peacekeeping activities as evidence that the expansionist tendencies that reigned during the Cold War are being reawakened. East European countries fear that Russia's demand for special recognition by NATO may be part of an attempt to create a "new Yalta" that would make them again become satellites within Moscow's security orbit.

General Grachev said such doubts were unfair. "We reject as groundless some claims that Russia is trying to realize imperial goals," he said.

Earlier, General Grachev met separately with Mr. Perry to discuss a range of bilateral issues between Russia and the United States that included nuclear proliferation, North Korea and Bosnia.

Mr. Perry announced that Russia and the United States would conduct their first joint exercises this July in Russia. Russian leaders had earlier indicated the exercises might be canceled because of growing dismay that Russia was not being accorded proper respect in its relations with Washington.

President Bill Clinton proposed the creation of liaison offices when he lifted the trade embargo against Vietnam in February. But the final arrangements were not worked out until last Friday, after Mr. Luong's visit, when the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Winston Lord, signed the documents spelling out the details.

A senior administration official said that there was now agreement on consular protection for Vietnamese-Americans, "and we can begin to look for property and open up the offices."

In the past, Vietnam took the position that Vietnamese-Americans were not entitled to the protection of U.S. diplomats, because they were Vietnamese nationals. But the Clinton administration stuck to the traditional U.S. view, that such people are U.S. citizens and are entitled to the same consular protection as other Americans.

The Vietnamese government "finally came around on this issue," said a State Department official.

In the 1990 census, 615,000 Americans identified themselves as being of Vietnamese descent.

TRADE: Pact Without Harmony

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what is not what — and get the working groups back together," he said.

Many analysts agreed that was the real significance of the accord. The negotiators "simply wanted to start up the framework talks again and they needed some rationale," said Alan Tonelson, research director at the Economic Strategy Institute, a Washington research organization that has advocated taking a firm stand with Japan on trade issues.

"They are not agreeing to the kind of provisions that would give this agreement meaning," he said. U.S. trade negotiators sought to portray the accord as an important victory, saying the Japanese had agreed to a solution that followed

almost precisely a proposal the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, made last month to then-Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata at a meeting in Morocco. Mr. Hata now is prime minister.

One negotiator boasted that the United States had broken the deadlock without giving in on "any U.S. negotiating position."

But that claim underscores the point that the United States has spent almost a year wrangling with Japan over the wording of its bargaining arrangements even as Japan's trade surplus with the United States remains enormous.

The real issue appears to be one of trust. As Mr. Hata told Mr. Kantor in a late-night meeting in Washington in February, just before talks broke down: "The trouble is we can't trust you with numbers and you can't trust us without them."

BASH: Asian Leaders Fear Backlash in Assailing U.S.

Continued from Page 1

transition to a post-Cold War order in the Asia-Pacific region.

"The smaller countries of East Asia, including Korea, want a U.S. which will participate in and benefit from the rapid economic growth" in the area, Mr. Lee said. "This will make the U.S. more able and more willing to provide the stabilizing anchor force around which the smaller countries can cluster."

In recent months, the Clinton administration has been involved in raucous disputes with China over human rights and trade, with Japan over trade, with Indonesia and Malaysia over labor standards, and with Singapore over the canning of an American teenager.

A number of East Asian countries have also accused the United States of seeking to achieve a dominant position in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum as a means of putting more pressure on its members to open up their markets to American goods and services.

In an apparent effort to reduce friction, Booth Gardner, the deputy U.S. trade representative, said Wednesday at the council meeting in Kuala Lumpur that the Clinton

administration recognized that the "diversity of APEC requires consensus and a common comfort level."

Asian countries "need to understand our style in these matters, and bring their own ideas to the table, rather than allege we are demanding or dominating," he said. "We genuinely want consultation and consideration of ideas. We do not want confrontation."

Mr. Gardner said the Clinton administration was "committed to leading, without dominating, in the Asia-Pacific region to achieve our shared objective of a thriving regional economy."

Striking a conciliatory note in a speech to the council on Tuesday, Anwar Ibrahim, Malaysia's deputy prime minister, said that "we in Asia must be prepared to temper our economic self-confidence with the humility to undertake further reforms, including to strengthen our institutions of civil society."

He said that although Asia rejected the condescending attitude of some Western critics, "we cannot remain unmoved by the real blights and shortcomings of our societies, including abject poverty, corruption and moral decay."

Reflecting a reluctance among key East Asian nations and businessmen to take action that might

be interpreted as exclusionary by the United States, Japan and several other countries in the region are wary of joining a Malaysian-sponsored East Asian Economic Caucus, although Malaysian officials say it would promote free and open trade.

Pacific nations should "refrain from forming a hostile regional bloc," said S.R. Cho, chairman of South Korea's Hyundai manufacturing group.

However, Richard Woolcott, a former Australian foreign minister, said in an interview that the Clinton administration should halt its "inconsistent, confused and heavy-handed economic and social policies" toward Asia. He said there was a risk that East Asian countries would form their own economic group from which America might be excluded.

"There are already some suggestions that Indonesia, Malaysia, China, Japan, Thailand and Singapore are being pushed closer together as a result of U.S. policies," he said.

"Australia and New Zealand, too," he said, "could find themselves reluctantly obliged to look closely at East Asian associations rather than wider Asia-Pacific linkages."

GAS: Senate Report Says Iraq Used Chemical Agents Against U.S. Troops

Continued from Page 1

that nerve-agent levels detected by the Czechs and other allies during the war were not harmful, monitoring equipment picks up nerve agents only when levels are 1,000 times higher than what is deemed to be hazardous.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Wednesday that while detection equipment would have picked up only a large-scale chemical attack, a low-level chemical attack "could have occurred."

"I certainly would not dismiss it," he said.

"There are too many people who have served in the Gulf who are now experiencing some severe problems to dismiss it," he said. "I certainly could have happened."

The report includes testimony from 30 Gulf War veterans who say

that apparent Iraqi missile attacks were followed by the sounding of chemical-agent detectors, the air filling with fumes and burning sensations on their skin.

Almost all are now suffering from the debilitating symptoms of what has come to be known as Persian Gulf syndrome.

"There are multiple witnesses to what appears to be best explained as chemical or mixed-agent attacks," the report said. It said that symp-

oms appeared "simultaneously with alarms going off" and missile attacks.

Mr. Riegle said his yearlong investigation included interviews with 600 American soldiers, many of whom corroborated reports of chemical exposures.

The report said that in addition to direct attacks, there appear to be three other primary sources of exposure:

• Fallout from coalition bombing of Iraqi chemical and biological warfare plants. Visual and thermal satellite imagery confirms that fallout during the air and ground war moved to the southeast, toward American forces.

• The administration of nerve-agent vaccines to troops, some of which act in a manner similar to the actual agent.

• Continuing contact with Iraqi prisoners of war.

The Pentagon and the Veterans Affairs Department have launched several programs to register sick veterans, study their symptoms and search for treatment. But while they acknowledge that the illnesses are real, they say there is no evidence of a single cause.

FRANCE: Intellos for Bosnia

Continued from Page 1

more substantive differences with him. Guy Sorman, a conservative writer, said he considered it "immoral and unethical" to encourage "more war" by calling for an end to the arms embargo on Bosnia. "As for a multicultural Bosnia," he went on, "it won't work because people no longer want it."

He further questioned the parallel Mr. Lévy has drawn between the Bosnian conflict and the Spanish Civil War. "People in Bosnia want peace, but Lévy wants to turn every Bosnian into a hero," Mr. Sorman said. "Of course, what Lévy is really saying is, 'This is the Spanish Civil War and I am André Malraux.'"

Mr. Lévy was one of the "new philosophers" who broke with Marxism in the early 1980s, still considers himself a leftist, but still considers himself a leftist.

Regis Debray, another leftist intellectual, also has doubts about the ticket, saying he would have greater respect for the intellectuals if they went to fight in Bosnia-Herzegovina "for a just cause."

Yet, for all the sniping at Mr. Lévy's penchant for self-promotion, as far back as 1992 he took the lead in France in befriending Bosnia's Muslims and denouncing their "betrayal" by the West. This weekend, Bosnia's president, Alija Izetbegovic, visited Paris as his guest and applauded the "Europe Begins in Sarajevo" ticket.

By presenting the Bosnian war as a moral rather than political issue, Mr. Lévy and his group have also disconcerted French politicians. Criticized for supporting the partition of Bosnia, President François Mitterrand dismissed the intellectuals as "bureaucrats at times misled by passion." Foreign Minister Alain Juppé was even more scathing, referring to them as "warrior intellectuals."

Mr. Lévy has nonetheless made one important convert. After he announced that the intellectuals would not run in the elections if all the traditional political parties adopted their position on Bosnia, the Socialist opposition leader, Michel Rocard, for the first time came out in favor of lifting the arms embargo. But if he hoped the intellos would back his ticket, he has so far been disappointed.

At the moment we have no willingness to have contact with the so-called government in Kigali, which consists of a gang of murderers," he said.

In an earlier era, France might have sent troops to Rwanda, where French is the most widely spoken European language. But France is no longer eager for such missions, and in the case of Rwanda finds itself in the position of having armed and advised the government now being accused of responsibility for many massacres.

Earlier this year, the U.S. group Human Rights Watch singled out France as the principal non-African supplier of arms to the Rwandan government, and charged that the French government had ignored human rights concerns there.

Health Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy of France recently returned from a visit to Rwanda and to refugee camps in neighboring Tanzania with horrific tales of what he called "the worst genocide of the late 20th century."

Mr. Douste-Blazy reported that some marauders offered to kill victims with bullets if the victims could pay for them, using machetes to kill those with no money for bullets.

RWANDA: Europe Condemns the Slaughter but Shows Reluctance to Involve Its Troops

Continued from Page 1

Ten Belgian soldiers and seven civilians were killed in Rwanda before Belgians there were evacuated last month. A government spokesman in Brussels, Patrick Renault, said Tuesday that Belgium would not re-establish a presence there until the conflict was over.

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Paris newspapers have criticized the United Nations for not acting sooner, but there have been few calls for direct French intervention.

"Since the end of the Cold War, the world is no longer interested in Africa," the newspaper Liberation wrote in an editorial. "It was no longer the stability of the rich world. And its people are too far away, too obscure and too poor to convince the 'great powers' that they are worth spending money and shedding blood."

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Brazil	000-333-11	Finland	000-12-877	Korea	000-12-877	Spain	000-174-777
Brazil	000-333-11	France	000-12-877	Korea	000-12-877	Sweden	000-99-0001
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OPINION

Arafat Should Be Held to His Word

By Jim Hoagland

NEW YORK — Israelis spent decades dismissing the words of Yasser Arafat as meaningless and false. Now they take those words more seriously than the PLO chairman does himself. And so they should.

In a May 10 speech in a Johannesburg mosque, Mr. Arafat called for a jihad to liberate Jerusalem. He then suggested that his peace agreement with Israel was only a tactical step that could still be reversed. These words touched off a political firestorm in Israel. Officials there say that Mr. Arafat's remarks call into question the Palestine Liberation Organization's commitment to peace.

Mr. Arafat's advisers offer slippery explanations of what their boss meant to say. He did not intend jihad as holy war, its customary usage. He was call-

ing for a nonviolent campaign of liberation of Jerusalem. His reference to a peace treaty that was abandoned before the forces of the Prophet Mohammed took Mecca has been distorted by the Israeli media. Mr. Arafat was actually showing that Muslims keep their commitments.

Words count enormously in this phase of peacemaking, as ice-breaking turns into cooperative risk-taking. Arafat needs to learn that his words are now being taken most seriously.

Pardon my Arabic: Hogwash. Mr. Arafat knew how his words would be interpreted by South African Muslims unless he specified alternative, lesser-known meanings. The PLO spin-control squad explains that words mean what they want them to mean after Mr. Arafat has uttered them in another context.

The truth is more prosaic. Mr. Arafat got caught by an unexpected tape recording that found its way to Radio Israel. He could not resist telling a Muslim audience what it wanted to hear and what in his heart of hearts he probably believes.

To Muslims, Mr. Arafat preaches words of struggle, while he talks of

peace on the White House lawn and to the Israeli public.

This is a return to form by Mr. Arafat, who survived in Arab politics by playing off feuding Arab leaders against one another. But this time his remarks have been gleefully seized upon by Israel's rightist Likud opposition as a weapon to flail Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Arafat's words wound Mr. Rabin by undermining Israeli public support for Mr. Rabin's peace efforts with the Palestinians and Syria. Mr. Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres have thus demanded that Mr. Arafat recommit himself in writing to peace.

But what good is a new pledge from Mr. Arafat if he didn't mean it the first time? Why should Israelis begin to believe this man now, after a political lifetime of manipulating words as ruthlessly as he manipulated people and

causes for his own ends?

Mr. Arafat promised his people war against Israel when he could not deliver it. And now he promises Israeli peace when his ability and his desire to deliver it have to be seriously questioned.

But the Johannesburg mosque uproar should illustrate two essential points about the Israeli-Palestinian political accord. The first is that Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres are not foolish enough to depend on the word alone of Mr. Arafat.

They have held back enough cards to suspend or abandon the Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip well before Israel's security is threatened by the PLO. They will not hesitate to do so. Secondly, and paradoxically, words do count and count enormously in this phase of Middle East peacemaking, as ice-breaking turns into cooperative risk-taking.

Yasser Arafat should learn from his Johannesburg speech that words, once uttered, no longer belong to their speaker. They take on a weight, and a life, of their own. Context will often determine their meaning more than the speaker's intent.

That is why Israel needs to bring Mr. Arafat back to the language of peace. He must recommit his constituency in words, and deeds, to cooperative risk-taking with the Israeli leadership.

Far more significant than Mr. Arafat's Johannesburg speech was a statement over the weekend from the PLO news agency, WAFA, which condemned

the killing of two Israeli soldiers in the Gaza Strip.

WAFA correctly warned that the attack on the Israeli troops was in fact an attack on the Palestinian leadership and its efforts to liberate Gaza and the West Bank by peaceful means.

Those words reflect reality. Mr. Arafat's very survival in Jericho is a joint Israeli-Palestinian venture. Neither Mr. Arafat nor peace will survive the challenge of the fundamentalists and other Palestinian rebels without active, committed Israeli protection.

All the blustering and bravado in Johannesburg or elsewhere cannot change that. The new words of peace Mr. Arafat needs to utter are not really directed at Israelis, who are under no obligation to believe him. His words must be directed, clearly and expressly, to the Palestinians. They must know and accept the commitments to which his words and actions bind them.

The Washington Post



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

China: Will Clinton Yield?

Our son, then a junior in college, was in Beijing's Tiananmen Square during the massacre of students by the Chinese government on June 4, 1989. He witnessed in person what the rest of the world watched on television.

I vividly recall my shock and anger when President George ("I am not a wimp") Bush wasted no time in sending U.S. officials to Beijing to meet with leaders who had ordered the massacre. Shortly thereafter, he renewed China's most-favored-nation trade status.

Bill Clinton talked a good moral game concerning China when he was seeking election. Now, responding to intense lobbying by American business, he is pretending that China's human rights situation has improved.

As an American citizen, I am ashamed of my country.

PATRICIA HAYES, Geneva.

To the World's Shame

Nearly 50 years after the establishment of the United Nations, the genocide under way in Rwanda should deeply shame the world community. If we are to build a new world order, the UN needs to inform those countries that

behave in outrageous defiance of the UN Covenant that their UN membership will be canceled. It is ironic to note that Rwanda is currently an elected member of the Security Council.

JULIA A. HORN, Kraainem, Belgium.

Early Retirement

I am sure many of your readers will protest the elimination of Rex Morgan M.D. from your comics page. Speaking on behalf of a Great Silent Majority, let me congratulate you for getting rid of the phony physician once and for all.

HARRISON SHERWOOD, Cambridge, England.

Please give us back Rex Morgan, with his epic, polyphonic, almost Tolstoyan breadth and depth. Also, I want to know how he saved Chio.

E. J. ACHENBACH, Essen, Germany.

They May Know Something

"America's Know-Nothings Are Back" (Opinion, May 19) by Anna Quindlen.

Ms. Quindlen fails to recognize that all school curricula include subjective matter taught as though it were fact. The world is shaped by people with opinions. Let Ms. Quindlen stop pretending that Floridian schoolchildren will be stripped of the ability to think critically if they are taught that America is the superior culture. In the end, someone's opinion will be presented as objective truth. Why should not the school board and parents, rather than the news media, decide which opinions are important for their children?

STEVEN STORTZ, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

MICHAEL KAINE, Brunswick, Maine.

Winning Was No Surprise

"Like Old Days, Yanks Can Do No Wrong," reads a headline on a story about the Yankees winning seven in a row (Sports, May 14). Well, not quite. In the old days, nobody would have thought that was worth writing a story about — just normal Yankee behavior.

HAL BERGER, Paris.

BOOKS

LEARNED HAND: The Man and the Judge

By Gerald Gunther. Illustrated. 818 pages. \$35. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

In legal circles and law schools all over the United States in the first half of the 20th century, Learned Hand came to be regarded as "the 10th justice" on the Supreme Court.

In his 52 years on the federal bench — beginning in 1909, when he was a federal judge for the Southern District of New York, and then, from 1924 until he retired from active service in 1951, as first

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WHAT THEY'RE READING

Barbara Garson, playwright and author, is reading "The Commitments" by Roddy Doyle. "It's about a rock group from an Irish working-class neighborhood, and it's wonderful. I can write the kind of dialogue he writes, but I can't make the book work like he can." (Lawrence Malkin, IHT)



among equals in the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals — his opinions and law-review articles were regularly cited as precedent in Washington. They still are, but Learned Hand himself never made it to the Supreme Court. That is what makes a book about his life a political mystery as well as essential legal history.

In addition to the landmark rulings at the heart of Gerald Gunther's important biography, "Learned Hand: The Man and the Judge," there's a good deal of intimate personal background in this work.

A well-documented book of such length inevitably includes diversions and longwindedness; neither the subject nor the author ever seems to forget the pull of Harvard, its professors and its snobbish clubs. At times, this critic wished the subtitle could be reversed so that the emphasis would be more on the judge's trials than his travails. For Hand (1872-1961) will be remembered for his contributions to legal philosophy, not for the book's running theme about the uncertainties and tensions of his long marriage. Why didn't Hand reach the Supreme Court? He was considered to

be in the class of Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., Louis Brandeis and Benjamin Cardozo. Asked who among his Supreme Court colleagues was the greatest living American jurist, Justice Cardozo replied, "The greatest living American jurist isn't on the Supreme Court."

In 1930 and again in 1942, Hand came close. But then as now, politics, geography, religion and payoffs for past and anticipated favors determined presidential appointments. In those years, blacks and women were not considered essential candidates for the highest court.

Hand had once run for the New York Court of Appeals to strengthen Theodore Roosevelt's Bull Moose ticket; that, plus political considerations, raised doubts about him with some Republicans, including President Herbert Hoover. And despite the urging of Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declined to name the 70-year-old Hand to fill a vacancy in 1942.

The assumed reason was his age. But the real reason, the author writes, was that Roosevelt resented Frankfurter's pressure tactics and also thought the independent-minded Hand might become a dissenter.

Hand's legacy lies in his writings and in the 4,000 opinions he composed while on the bench. These showed the implacability of his legal convictions and his immovable respect for the Constitution. He was also active off the bench, becoming one of the original spirits behind the founding of The New Republic and writing essays for the magazine in its formative years. "The Spirit of Liberty," a collection of his extrajudicial papers and addresses, edited by Irving Dillard in 1952, reached a wide and influential readership.

When an acquaintance asked Hand to join liberals at a dinner in the early 1920s, he answered: "It is kind of you to think of me as a liberal. I sometimes am afraid that I am not a very good one, that I am a conservative among liberals and a liberal among conservatives."

The author adds: "Hand was clearly a partisan of liberal values in his defenses of free speech and tolerance. But unlike many of his fellow liberals, his devotion to the cause never deteriorated into self-righteous, uncritical allegiance."

When Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's wild accusations of disloyalty against government officials and private citizens grew more virulent

in the early '50s, Hand publicly denounced McCarthyism.

The author notes that in a letter, "Hand emphasized that he had in mind not only Senator McCarthy but Richard Nixon — who had recently become the Republicans' vice-presidential nominee — as well." In several Cold War cases that came before him on appeal, he reversed convictions that violated the Fourth Amendment guarantee against unwarranted search and seizure and for other constitutional reasons.

In "Learned Hand," author and subject are ideally matched. Gunther was a law clerk for Hand and later for Chief Justice Earl Warren in the '50s; since 1962, he has been a professor of constitutional law at Stanford University Law School.

Hand's landmark opinions established key principles of antitrust law, labor law and many other aspects of American jurisprudence. In the most valuable chapters of his biography, Gunther has found lasting gold in Hand's writings, and he has mined them with great knowledge and enthusiasm.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

The Boston Hotel Incident: Heads Should Surely Roll

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — It was the kind of ugliness you expected from the South in the 1950s, but it happened last week in one of the great hotels of Boston.

The prime minister of India, P. V. Narasimha Rao, and his entourage checked into the Four Seasons Hotel late on the night of May 18. Thirty-six rooms were booked for Mr. Rao and the approximately 50 aides who accompanied him. There was also a contingent of

nonwhite employees had to be shifted from their normal duties. How could anyone at the hotel have thought that was all right? Last week marked the 40th anniversary of the Brown v. Board of Education ruling by the Supreme Court that led to the dismantling of legal segregation in the United States. Clearly there are many who remain untouched by the spirit of that ruling.

Two African-American bellhops, Harrison Lilly and Jose Abud, were among those told by Four Seasons supervisors that they could not assist the prime minister or his party. Mr. Lilly, the night bellhop, said he was given paperwork to do. He was quoted in The Boston Globe as saying, "I felt when it happened that they had traded my eight years of service for one night of revenue."

MEANWHILE

U.S. Secret Service personnel assigned to the prime minister, who was to speak at Harvard the next day.

Now, in a great hotel like the Four Seasons, there is a surge of excitement and activity when important guests arrive. Parking attendants, bellhops, clerks, maids, waiters and the like have to carry out a variety of tasks.

Last week at the Four Seasons, any of those tasks done for the prime minister of India had to be done by white people. No African-Americans could carry his bags, no Asians could clean his room, no Latinos could serve him his food. At the direction of a hotel official, the prime minister had to be served by whites only, American or European.

The offense was so blatant and egregious that the head of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination could not at first believe it. The initial reaction of the commission chairman, Michael Duffy, was that the allegation, made by hotel employees, was "too outrageous to be true." He ordered an investigation. It turned out that a Four Seasons official, who has not been publicly named, had notified hotel supervisors in a memorandum that nonwhites were not to serve the prime minister.

This was confirmed by the hotel's general manager, Robin Brown, who said, "There was a memo that went out to a number of employees saying that only certain nationalities should service the prime minister's room." Mr. Brown has made extensive public apologies on behalf of the hotel and has described the memo and its aftermath as "very, very stupid and unforgivable and painful."

But how could the flap have happened? To carry out the directive, some

Four Seasons officials, while acknowledging that what happened was wrong, contend that hotel employees were carrying out a request made by the prime minister's security people, who felt that Mr. Rao would be safer if only white people waited on him.

The security people, according to hotel officials, were worried about the possibility of an assassination attempt or some other terrorist act.

The Indian government has denied that any request was made that pertained to the racial or ethnic background of hotel staff members.

The Four Seasons is doing its best to make the controversy disappear. Hotel officials have apologized to Mr. Lilly and Mr. Abud, and have reimbursed them a total of \$179 for lost gratuities. The two bellhops, who had filed charges with the Commission Against Discrimination, have withdrawn their complaint. Mr. Brown, the general manager, has said he would like the "healing" to begin.

But hold on. What happened at the Four Seasons last week was a moral outrage. Mr. Duffy said Tuesday that the commission's investigation was continuing. And the American government has an interest in knowing whether a foreign head of state has been fostering racial discrimination in the United States. That should be thoroughly investigated. And the hotel, which insists that it will not tolerate discrimination, needs to show that it is serious. There are times when heads should roll and this is one of them.

The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

NEW YORK CITY has never won the Grand National Team title since that event was instituted more than two decades ago. That may be remedied in July, for the metropolitan area will be represented in national playoffs in San Diego, California, by a world-class foursome: Jim Payne, Alan Sontag, Larry Cohen and David Berkowitz.

The Cayne team won the area final, played at Honors Club, by 19 imps. The losers were Jim Sampson, Simon Erlich, Glenn Milgrim, Ken Jacobs, Gene Prosnitz and Bill Rosenbaum.

On the diagramed deal the two-diamond opening by Cohen was a Precision System action, showing shortage in diamonds. South eventually landed in four hearts, and East cashed two spade winners and shifted to a club. Since West had passed originally and was known to have all the spade honors, it was clear to Berkowitz as South that East held all the missing high-card strength.

As it happens he would have succeeded easily by playing low from dummy, but he had to worry about a singleton club in the West

hand. To avert a hypothetical ruff he put up the club ace and led a heart to the jack.

The bad trump split was a nuisance, but not fatal. South led to the diamond ace and conceded a club trick to East. There were no more losers, for he could crossruff to score the remaining tricks.

This was a gain of 11 imps, for in the replay Cayne as West opened two spades, a weak two-bid, and was allowed to play in that contract for down one.

NORTH
♠ 8 4 3
♥ 7 6 2
♦ A
♣ A 8 2

WEST (D)
♠ A K Q J 6
♥ —
♦ 9 8 4
♣ 10 7 6 4 3

EAST
♠ 10 7
♥ Q 9 8 5 4
♦ K J 8 6 4
♣ K J

SOUTH
♠ 5 2
♥ A J 10 8 3
♦ K 7 3 2
♣ Q 5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
3 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass 2 N.T.
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♣
Pass Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade king.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Seeking Clues To the Brain's Ethical Center

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1648, Phineas P. Gage, a 25-year-old foreman for a New England railroad, met with a horrible accident. In laying track across Vermont's rough terrain, Mr. Gage routinely drilled holes in large rocks, poured in blasting powder, laid fuses and covered the explosives with sand. After tamping these miniature bombs with a long metal rod, he would light the fuses and run for cover from the explosions and shattering rocks.

But one September day, Mr. Gage was momentarily distracted and began tamping the blasting powder before his assistant had added sand. There was a powerful explosion. The tamping rod, measuring three and a half feet long and an inch and a quarter in diameter, flew like a rocket into his face, just under his left cheek. It shot up behind his left eye, destroying it, and exited the top of his skull. The rod landed many yards away.

Momentarily stunned, Mr. Gage stood up, began talking normally, and was able to walk away with the help of his men. He was taken to a tavern, where he was given a room. He recovered within a couple of months, but as a different man: he could no longer make ethical decisions.

The story of Phineas Gage has fascinated brain researchers, said Dr. Antonio Damasio, a neurologist at the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics. It remained a mystery that has been widely taught to neurology students under the rubric of freak stories.

But now, Dr. Damasio and Dr. Hanna Damasio, who is a leading expert in advanced brain-imaging techniques and Dr. Damasio's wife, have revisited the case of Phineas Gage and placed it in a new light.

RATHER than being merely a curiosity, Dr. Antonio Damasio said, the case offers compelling evidence that the human brain has a specialized region for making personal and social decisions and that this region, located in the frontal lobes at the top of the brain, is connected to deeper brain regions that store emotional memories.

When this higher brain region is damaged in a certain way by stroke or injury, he said, a person undergoes a personality change and can no longer make moral decisions.

The finding "is tremendously important," said Dr. Patricia Churchland, a philosopher and cognitive scientist at the University of California at San Diego. "As we begin to understand the brain circuits that underlie decision making and planning, we will need to re-examine our notions about moral character, empathy and the determinants in choosing right over wrong, foolish over sensible."

The new research on Phineas Gage, published in the journal *Science*, is part of an effort to explore and map the frontal lobes, arguably the least understood part of the human brain. Situated behind the forehead and eyes, the frontal lobes seem to help people weigh the consequences of future actions and to plan accordingly.

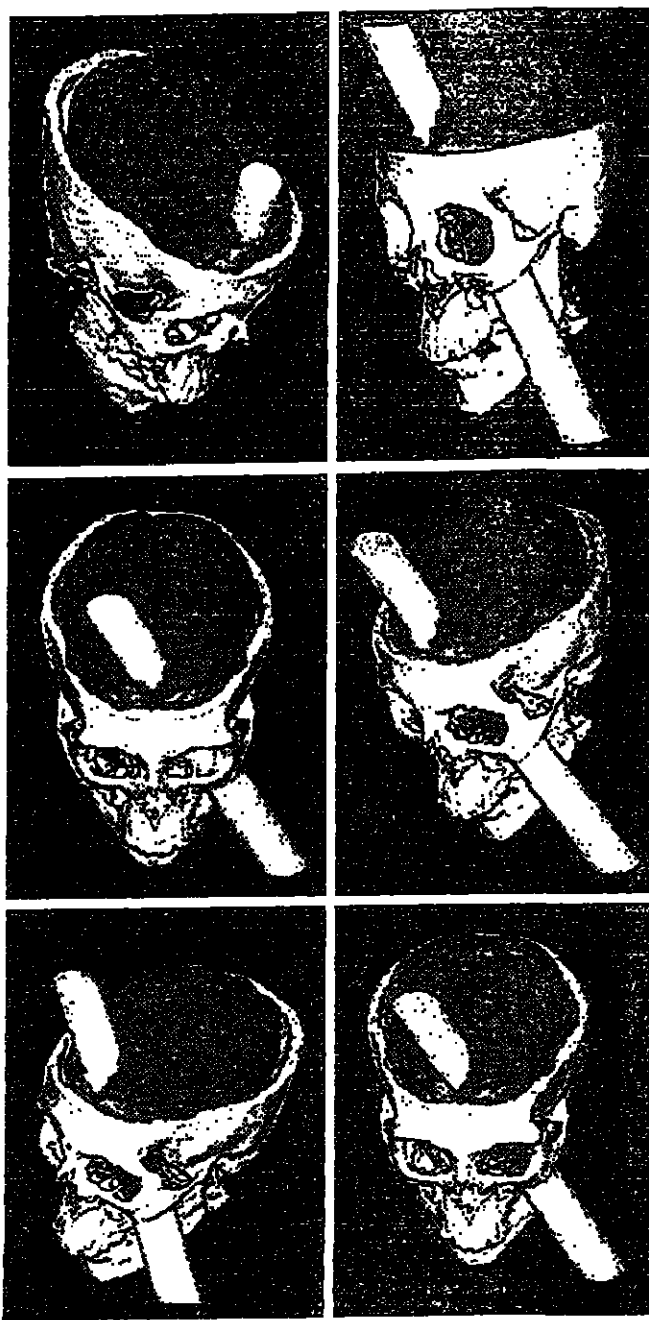
The Damasios are trying to determine whether the frontal lobes have separate functional areas.

THEIR study of Mr. Gage suggests there are two. One, in the underbelly of the frontal lobes and running along a midline between the two brain hemispheres, seems specialized for making social decisions in an emotional context. A second, more to the sides of the forehead, seems to specialize in abstract calculations and other kinds of decision making that call less upon emotions.

The evidence for this hypothesis stems from a tour de force of brain imaging carried out by Dr. Hanna Damasio. Using detailed photographs of Mr. Gage's skull, she was able to reconstruct on a computer his three-dimensional brain and the focal point of his injuries.

Before the accident, Mr. Gage had been an intelligent, socially responsible, hard-working fellow who was well-liked by all who knew him, Dr. Antonio Damasio said. But in the weeks after the tamping rod pierced his brain, he began using profane language, lied to his friends and could not be trusted to honor his commitments.

Physically, he was unchanged, except that he had lost his eye. His memory and high intelligence were intact. But Mr. Gage had lost all



Computer images of Phineas P. Gage's skull reconstruct likely trajectory of the rod that pierced his brain.

respect for social conventions. His physician, Dr. John Harlow, noted that "the equilibrium or balance, so to speak, between his intellectual faculty and animal propensities" had been destroyed. In the words of friends and acquaintances, "Gage was no longer Gage."

Frontal-lobe damage has always been an enigma, Dr. Antonio Damasio said.

"Why do these people behave so poorly in the social world, when in fact they are smart?" he said, adding that Mr. Gage epitomized this. "Everyone could tell he was still smart, but he behaved like an idiot." The Damasios concluded that

the frontal lobes contain separate but interconnected circuits for decision making. One operates in the social domain, with rich input from emotion and its underlying neural machinery. Another operates in other domains involving extrapersonal space, objects, language and arithmetic.

Thus, Phineas Gage's modern counterparts perform well on intelligence tests, speak normally, make new memories and associations, and use logic impeccably. "But when it comes to being rational in their personal and social behavior," Dr. Antonio Damasio said, "they just fall apart."

Key Hormone in Mother's Milk

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Breast milk has long been appreciated for the nourishment it provides and for its rich supply of antibodies that help newborns fight infections. Now research suggests that breasts also produce large quantities of a hormone that may aid the development of a newborn's brain and sexual organs, and may also affect the health of the mother's breast itself.

Scientists said the findings, which were made in experiments on rats but appear to be true for humans as well, strengthen the argument for breastfeeding and may lead to new strategies for fighting breast cancer.

Researchers have known for years that the hormone, gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH), is made in the hypothalamus of the brain in adults, where it influences sex-organ

growth, the reproductive cycle and sexual behavior in rats and people. Pregnant women also make the hormone in the placenta, where it is passed to the embryo and has a major influence on fetal brain development.

Researchers at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, have found that in lactating rats large amounts of GnRH are made in breast tissues. The hormone is probably also made in human breast tissues, they said, since human breast milk has been found to be loaded with the hormone.

The researchers, led by Yitzhak Koch, a neuroendocrinologist, propose that the GnRH in breast milk may help complete certain aspects of brain or sex-organ development left unfinished during the fetus's stay in the uterus.

Breast-milk GnRH may be especially important to a newborn rat, since rat brains are still largely undeveloped even after birth. Human brains are more fully developed at birth, so the importance of GnRH in human

breast milk remains uncertain. But even the man brains change substantially in the first years of life and may benefit from the hormone, Dr. Koch and others said.

"It could be important for the physiology of the developing baby," said Donald Pfaff, a neurobiologist at Rockefeller University in New York. But he stressed that further experiments are needed to see whether the hormone can survive in the digestive tract of a suckling newborn or is deactivated there.

Sergio R. Ojeda, head of neuroscience at the Oregon Regional Primate Center in Beaverton, said researchers discovered a few years ago that breast milk contains fatty acids, which are critical for growth, and taurine, which aids in the absorption of nutrients, and that baby formula companies had subsequently added those ingredients to their products. He predicted that further research would bring other hormonal benefits of breast milk to light.

In Britain, the 'Earliest European'?

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — British scientists, digging among ancient stone tools and animal bones in a West Sussex gravel pit, have uncovered the shinbone of a strapping six-foot (1.8-meter) man who lived half a million years ago. They are calling their discovery the earliest European.

Known as the Boxgrove Man, from the name of the quarry site, he lived at a time when Britain was a peninsula of Europe and populated with many now-extinct species of elephants, deer, bears, rhinoceroses, voles and other animals. From the stone-cutting tools and flint chips found in the pit in recent years, the presence there of early human ancestors of an uncertain antiquity was apparent but, until now, unsupported by fossil remains.

Dr. Geoffrey Wainwright, chief archaeologist of English Heritage, the government group that financed the excavations, said, "It establishes the antiquity of humanity in this country at 500,000 years and is our earliest European."

Other archaeologists and paleontologists were somewhat more cautious in their comments because the arrival of early human ancestors in Western Europe is a matter of much dispute and little firm evidence.

Writing in *The Times* of London, Dr. Norman Hammond, a Boston University archaeologist, said the discovery has stirred international interest among scientists "who have long suspected that the first European man predated previous finds."

But Dr. Hammond and other scientists noted that a jawbone found in 1907 at Mauer, near Heidelberg, Germany, may be as old as the Boxgrove Man, or even older.

Indeed, the Boxgrove discoverers have tentatively identified their man as a member of the species *Homo heidelbergensis*, a designation

first applied to the Mauer specimen because its place in the human family tree — whether a late *Homo erectus* or early *Homo sapiens* or something else — was not clear.

In a report in the *Journal of Nature*, the discovery team led by Dr. Mark B. Roberts, an archaeologist at University College, London, said the large tibia, or shinbone, of the left leg is the oldest fragment of an early human ancestor to be found in the British Isles and provides the

Scientists have uncovered the shinbone of a six-foot man who lived half a million years ago.

first information about the early stone tool-makers of Europe.

No human fossils had previously been directly associated with the early toolmaking, or Acheulean, industries of Britain and Europe.

Judging by the extremely large tibia, Dr. Roberts and his colleagues — Dr. Simon Parfitt, another archaeologist at University College, and Dr. Christopher B. Stringer, a paleontologist at the Natural History Museum in London — concluded that the individual had been a man, and a large one at that, more than six feet tall and 180 pounds (about 80 kilos).

The time of his existence was established most persuasively, the scientists said, by the presence of surrounding skeletons of a vole with a type of molar that disappeared about 500,000 years ago.

"He was a robust male, a man as we would recognize as man today," Dr. Wainwright said.

The human bone was found beside the site of an ancient stream in an area once used for butchery. Scattered animal bones showed he

had cut up carcasses with stone tools he made himself from flints taken from a nearby chalk cliff, which once faced the coast of a gulf, but what is today the English Channel. It is well known if these human ancestors were hunters or mainly scavengers.

Archaeologists plan to resume excavations next year to see whether they can find more pieces of the Boxgrove Man or his relatives, particularly a skull that might provide a more authoritative identification of the species.

Dr. Fred H. Smith, a paleontologist at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, who specializes in early human studies, questioned whether a single tibia fragment was sufficient evidence on which to base an identification of the species. But such discoveries, he said, could be critical to understanding the early history of humans in Europe.

"We just don't have very much fossil evidence on early humans in Europe," Dr. Smith said. "It's not altogether clear who these people were."

From fossils uncovered on other continents, scientists think *Homo erectus*, the immediate predecessor of *Homo sapiens*, migrated from Africa into the Middle East and then across Asia more than one million, perhaps even two million years ago.

Although a jawbone indicates a possible *Homo erectus* presence in Georgia about 1.2 million years ago, there is no evidence of an entry into Europe for almost a million years.

Who the earliest Europeans were, Dr. Smith said, is "a point of some contention." Some scientists doubt that *Homo erectus* ever reached Europe and that the Heidelberg Man was descended from a separate branch with African origins that evolved into Neanderthals and then became extinct.

Others suggest that the Heidelberg Man, and perhaps the Boxgrove Man, too, was a transitional figure, either a late *Homo erectus* or an early archaic *Homo sapiens*.

Lymphomas: Rising, but Why?

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, the cancer of the immune system that caused Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis's death, is one of the fastest rising cancers in the United States, and no one knows precisely why.

Three factors can explain part of the overall rise. One is HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, which somehow increases the risk of lymphoma. A second is the growing number of people with transplanted organs, who are at increased risk for developing lymphoma because of the immunosuppressant drugs used to prevent rejection of donated organs. A third is improved diagnostic techniques.

Yet even in combination, the three can account at most for one-third of the rise in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, experts say. The rise has been greatest among people 60 and older, a group least affected by AIDS and less likely to undergo organ transplant surgery.

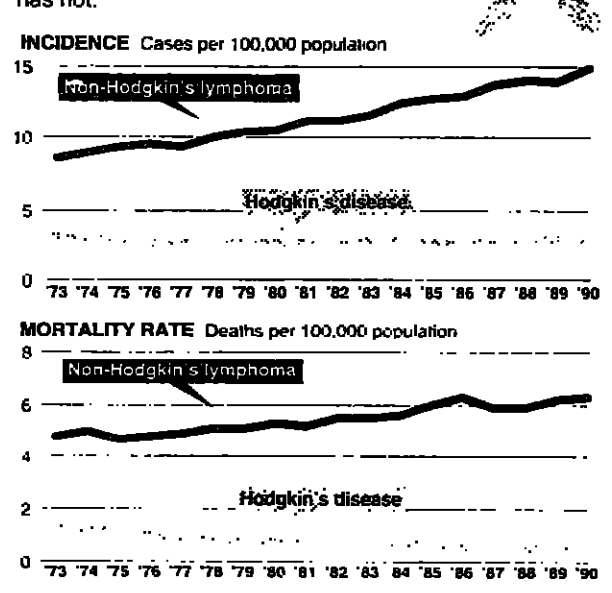
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma appears in many types, and the prognosis varies tremendously according to the type. Many people live for decades, hardly bothered by their lymphoma. Some may not need treatment for long periods. Yet many others die swiftly, even after responding to early therapy; despite aggressive therapy, Mrs. Onassis died at age 64 five months after the first signs of her malignancy appeared.

Doctors know little about why lymphoma takes a more aggressive form in some people than in others, beyond the fact that sometimes it tends to become resistant to drugs.

Mrs. Onassis's lymphoma fitted the pathological description known as anaplastic, meaning the cancer cells looked primitive under the microscope, an indication that the cancer was highly malignant. In its most severe form, the cancerous lymph cells divide rapidly in a geometric progression, doubling every few days to produce orange-size

A Cancer's Rise

Doctors divide lymphomas, or tumors of the lymph system, shown at right, into two types: Hodgkin's disease and a dozen other forms grouped as non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, the cancer from which Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis died. While the incidence of Hodgkin's disease has been stable, that of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas has risen sharply. In addition, while the death rate for Hodgkin's disease has improved, the death rate for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma has not.



tumors, as it did in Mrs. Onassis's liver. But no one knows what makes one cancer anaplastic and another not.

Doctors have long arbitrarily divided lymphomas into two types: Hodgkin's disease and a dozen other forms grouped as non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Hodgkin's disease is named for Thomas Hodgkin, a 19th century physician in London

who distinguished the cancer from tuberculosis.

Infectious agents have long been suspected to cause lymphomas. Speculation that lymphomas are a viral disease has been fueled by the identification of clustered cases of Hodgkin's disease that seemed to defy statistical chance. Yet extensive investigations have failed to turn up a cause for the clusters.

Nevertheless, "the evidence suggesting that lymphomas are due to viruses is as strong as there is for any cancer," Dr. Harmon E. Heston, an official of the American Cancer Society in Atlanta, said in an interview.

In recent years, HTLV-I, a member of the family of retroviruses that includes HIV, has been linked in Japan to one rare form of lymphoma. But even the discovery of viruses as causes of lymphoma may not explain how they are transmitted and why they have increased in number.

The possibly infectious nature of lymphomas is reflected in their symptoms, including fever, fatigue and weight loss, which can mimic those produced by many infections. But most lymphomas are symptomless in their early stages. Usually, it is a painless swollen lymph node that leads a person to seek medical attention for a lymphoma, which is what happened with Mrs. Onassis.

Lymphomas (the "oma" stands for tumor) affect the lymph system, which is a series of beady nodes spread throughout the body. The nodes are connected by tiny tubes much like veins in the separate circulatory system.

Lymphomas can occur anywhere in the body, often invading the spleen, liver and bone marrow. By damaging such organs, which produce the red cells that carry oxygen in the blood, lymphomas often produce anemia.

One puzzle is why at least 3.5 percent of AIDS patients develop lymphomas, often aggressive non-Hodgkin's tumors. Dr. Robert Yarchoan of the National Cancer Institute said that researchers there estimated that at least 3,000 of the non-Hodgkin's lymphomas each year were associated with AIDS.

The number is likely to increase as newer therapies extend the lives of AIDS patients. For unknown reasons, many HIV-associated AIDS cases tend to first develop in the intestines, spleen and brain rather than the lymph nodes. Tests showed that Mrs. Onassis was not HIV-infected, a health worker familiar with her case said.

"dramatically high" connection between the rise of television and a rise in depression among American young people since World War II.

In his study, Dr. Paul Keel, associate professor of psychiatry at Penn State's Milton Hershey Center, compared the incidence of depression among 24-year-olds from 1954 to 1984 with the presence of television among the population. He found that as the presence of television grew, so did depression.

But he said other factors contributing to depression could include a rise in two-working-parent families and divorce rates and increasing drug and alcohol use among the young.

Television as a Depressant? Study Finds a Connection

PHILADELPHIA (Reuters) — A Penn State University researcher says there has been a

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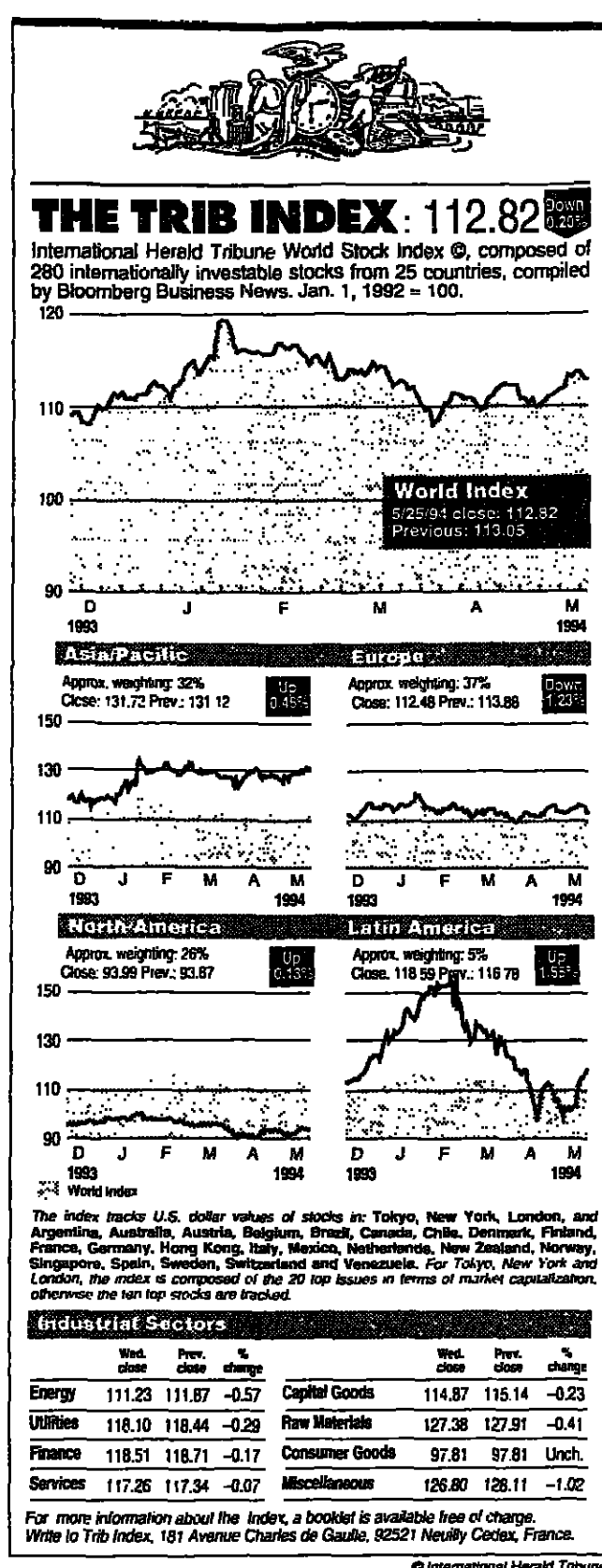
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Morgan Taking Reluctant Steps Into Modern Times

By Jacques Neher
 International Herald Tribune

MALVERN LINK, England — With its foot planted firmly on the brake, Morgan Motor Co., one of the last remaining British-owned carmakers, is lurching into modern times.

Three years ago, Morgan installed its first data-processing system — actually just a personal computer to keep track of accounts. And to slim down the order book, under which customers currently wait more than five years for delivery of their classic-styled sports cars, Morgan is tinkering with the layout of its factory, built in 1909. These innovations, to be speeded into place by the end of the century, will increase production by one car a day.

Under the bonnet, a bit of technology is being introduced, ever so slowly. Last year, power brakes were offered as standard equipment, and the company now is trying to figure out how to modify the models,

one of which was designed in 1936, to accommodate air bags, in particular to meet U.S. regulations.

It's even toying with the idea of expanding its product range beyond its three-model lineup — the Four Four, the Plus Four and the Plus Eight — with a new pricey sports car utilizing a mixture of carbon fiber and its basic chassis building material, ash wood.

Not that the company's chairman, Peter Morgan, and his son, Charles, have any intention of inviting in robots or instituting quality circles and automated just-in-time inventory control — concepts adopted by the world's auto industry as it has pushed to cut costs and boost productivity.

Indeed, 84 years after Henry Frederick Stanley Morgan began turning out the nine-horsepower three-wheeled "Runabout," Morgan's red-brick factory on a hillside in this residential community near Worcester still turns out cars built the old-fashioned way — by hand.

"Sure, we could change our methods to up the

production, but then we would be assembling cars rather than manufacturing them," said Peter Morgan, 74, who has run the company since his father's death in 1959.

Dealers say that Morgan's cachet would be destroyed if modern production methods, not to mention power tools, were brought to the shop floor where 130 metal-benders and woodworkers toil pretty much as they did nearly a century ago.

"The fact that Morgans are hand-built is vital," said David Harrison, sales director for F.H. Douglas, a London Morgan dealer since 1929. "People like to think there was someone with a hammer and chisel making their car, rather than a robot."

Auto industry specialists attribute Morgan's survival to the enduring demand for its relatively affordable cars, crude vehicles offering a hard and fast ride that entice buyers seeking the thrill of motoring through yesterday. The cars are priced between £16,000 and £26,000 (\$24,000 and \$39,000), and there are more

than 30,000 Morgans of various vintages on the road today.

By sticking to three replica models, they say, Morgan has avoided the heavy capital investments traditional automakers face for retooling and product development. Further, it has no inventory to finance. Many buyers come to the plant when their car is ready.

"Morgan is the exception to the rule that small is not beautiful in the motor industry," said Garel Rhys, professor at Cardiff Business School.

Not all agree. In the BBC's 1990 "Trouble Shooter" series, Sir John Harvey-Jones, the British industrialist, said Morgan's antiquated methods would doom it. Sir John, currently chairman of The Economist, said Morgan was missing "a golden opportunity" to profit from the high demand — there was a nine-year wait for delivery at the time — and advised the

See MORGAN, Page 15

Greenspan Unfazed by Derivatives

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said Wednesday that new laws were not needed to regulate the booming derivatives market because banks, brokers and regulators were making progress in controlling risks.

Mr. Greenspan, in testimony before a House subcommittee on telecommunications and finance, disputed key findings in a report last week by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, about derivatives. It said derivatives could undermine U.S. financial markets.

Other leading regulators expressed general agreement with Mr. Greenspan.

Derivatives are complex financial contracts that limit risks of losses from fluctuations in securities prices, or interest or currency exchange rates. They are based on — or "derived" from — stocks, bonds or other assets.

Today, the value of all derivative contracts totals \$12 trillion — more than twice the U.S. national debt. The GAO report said the collapse of a major dealer in derivatives could snowball, forcing another large government bailout.

British Are Ready to Bet Camelot Group Wins Lottery Contract

By Erik Ipsen
 International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British bettors have gotten off to a bad start with the new national lottery.

On Wednesday, their odds-on favorite among the eight bidders to win the lucrative contract to run the lottery, according to odds tabulated by the betting company Ladbrokes PLC, lost out.

The British government chose Camelot Group PLC, the group that brought the most experience and, crucially, the smallest proposed operating costs to the task, over the consortium led by Richard Branson, chairman of Virgin Holdings Ltd., which had pledged to turn over all its profit to charity.

A Camelot spokesman, David Rigg, predicted the lottery would quickly win a cherished place in the "national fabric" and soon be in the same august company as the Grand National (steeply chasing), the Derby (horse racing) and the Cup finals (soccer). "Only the lottery will be weekly, not once a year," he said.

Camelot officials said they expected the lottery's sales to reach £4 billion (\$6 billion) a year within two years, and to peak at £6 billion by 2001 when their contract expires. Roughly half those sums will be paid out in prizes, and 30 percent will go to various arts and sports groups.

Citizens plunking down £1 for their lottery tickets will have a 1-in-14-million shot of becoming a millionaire, and lottery officials said they expect the weekly jackpots, which will begin in November, to total at least £3 million each.

Camelot officials also predicted Wednesday to have hundreds of thousands of winners each week, bringing the odds of winning something, at least,

down to a more appealing 1-in-52. Ultimately the group plans to blanket the nation with 35,000 computer terminals. It also plans to introduce new "instant winner" games by next spring.

But the biggest and most consistent winner will be Her Majesty's government. It will levy a 12 percent tax on all lottery sales.

In choosing Camelot, the government chose the consortium many experts had long viewed as the favorite. The group's five shareholders include America's Ctech Holdings Corp., which already services three-quarters of the world's lotteries including those of Switzerland, Ireland and 26 U.S. states, as well as Britain's De La Rue PLC, the world's largest printer of bank notes, which has also been printing lottery forms for two decades.

While Camelot says its profits will be modest, others say that even if margins were as low as 1 percent — a probable figure, say analysts — Camelot's shareholders would benefit handsomely. "It is a small percentage on a very big turnover," said Jonathan Helliwell, an analyst who follows De La Rue for brokers James Capel.

In addition to the profits on their Camelot stakes, consortium members also stand to gain from various contracts they have with the group. John Cheesman, a spokesman for consortium member ICL PLC, the computer concern, noted that his firm has the contract to provide and service Camelot's 35,000 terminals and to train retailers to use them.

"Those contracts are likely to be worth in excess of £100 million," he said.

One of the great mysteries of the lottery, however, is where all that money will come from.

Markets Plummet Across Europe on German Rate Fears

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Stocks and bonds plunged on European markets Wednesday amid concern that German interest rates had bottomed out after two years of declines.

Stock averages fell more than 2 percent in Britain, Italy, France, Denmark, Finland and Spain. Prices fell more than 1 percent in Germany and Belgium. In Britain, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index of leading shares fell 68.40 points, or 2.2 percent, to 3,020.70, its lowest level since September.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 1.26 percent, to 112.44.

Government bond prices fell more than a point in Britain and France as yields soared. In Germany, the 10-year bond dropped to its highest level in almost a year, climbing to 6.8 percent from 6.7 percent.

The yields climbed so high that the Bundesbank was forced to cancel an auction of government bonds for the first time in more than a decade, as yields demanded by bidders were higher than the central bank was prepared to accept.

"The catalyst has been a feeling that German interest rates have bottomed for the time being," said Andrew Bell, European equity strategist for BZW Global Economics.

Strategists said the declines came amid concern the Bundesbank was nearing the end of its two-year cycle of interest-rate reductions, which could slow or halt rate cuts in other European nations.

The Bundesbank said Wednesday morning that its weekly securities repurchase rate fell three basis points to 5.20 percent. (One percentage point equals 100 basis points.) The decline in the key money-market rate follows weekly declines of as much as 12 basis points during the last few months.

German stocks and bonds both fell on the news, with the DAX index of leading German stocks declining 39.95 points to 2,158.77.

The DAX extended its losses to 50.44 points in after-hours trading, reacting to comments by a Bundesbank member, Reinhold Jochimsen, about the need for caution about further German interest rate cuts.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Motorola Empowers Peers

By Frank Swoboda
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For two years, Motorola Inc. has been quietly experimenting on the ultimate frontier of employee empowerment — peer review for pay.

Work-team members at the company's manufacturing operation in Schaumburg, Illinois, are asked to vote on one another's performance to determine part of the annual pay they receive. Eventually the company hopes to have half the employees' annual base pay determined by this method.

James D. Burge, a corporate vice president closely involved in the experiment, said he could not think of any other company that was doing what Motorola was doing in Schaumburg.

Motorola, one of America's biggest nonunion manufacturers, has been a leader for much of the past decade in the development of labor-management cooperation, workplace teams and employee empowerment. In the past seven years, the company has increased productivity by 126 percent.

Its success has led other companies to watch closely what Motorola does.

Motorola's "team-based pay" program is designed to distinguish the consistently outstanding performers from the average and the not-so-good performers — and reward the achievers accordingly.

Executives say the peer review helps eliminate some of the subjectivity that often accompanies pay decisions in companies that have adopted so-called pay-for-performance systems. But they also said it was a way to get members of a work team to put peer pressure on their fellow workers to perform better. In the Motorola experiment, even the best worker can be penalized for being stuck on a work team with consistently poor performers.

Under the Motorola system, all factory workers reach a maximum base pay after 39 weeks on the job. The rest of their pay is based on how well they do. Motorola does not reveal its pay rates, although executives confirmed that hourly pay at its new cellular-telephone manufacturing plant in Libertyville, Illinois, ranged from \$10 to \$15 an hour.

Motorola's goal is to have workers' maximum guaranteed base pay equal the middle of the range for what the company describes as a "consistently good, solid performer." Below-average performers earn less, some possibly as low as the minimum pay level for employees with fewer than 13 weeks' experience with the company.

How much money an individual might receive under the system is determined on two levels.

First, team members and supervisors sit down at the start of the year and set performance goals for the team as a group. These involve numerical goals based on quality, costs, production times, percentage of scrap and other performance measures for the particular product they produce.

At the end of the year, team members vote on the performance of other members.

Motorola then designates a pool of money for merit pay depending on the company's performance. That pool is allocated to the teams, first on the basis of their overall performance. That money is then allocated within the teams according to the team assessment of each individual's performance.

Mr. Burge said there was no corporate mandate for spreading the new pay system to all parts of Motorola, although he said the entire company embraced the "theme of competitive pay."

How do the employees like it? Work-team members involved in a recent presentation of the new system said they loved it, although some said privately that some of their fellow workers were taking longer to adjust to it than others.

Sumitomo Plans Cable TV Venture

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Sumitomo Corp., a major Japanese trading company, and Telecommunications Inc. of the United States are planning a cable-television venture in Japan that is expected to sharply increase the number of cable subscribers, a Sumitomo official said Wednesday.

It will be Japan's first multiple-system operator, in which a single cable company can operate multiple channels throughout the country, the official said. He added that the agreement had been made possible by partial government deregulation of the industry in December.

The joint venture puts Telecommunications, which is based in Denver, "at Asia's doorstep with a strategy of penetrating," said the official, who did not give his name.

Until December, regulations on investors in cable television slowed growth in the industry in Japan.

Only 132,000 households in Japan currently subscribe to any kind of cable television, mostly locally operated channels, the official said. About 70 percent of U.S. households subscribe to cable television.

Under the agreement, Sumitomo and Telecommunications will jointly set up two companies this year. One will broadcast programs, and the other will supply them, the official said.

The official said spending is estimated at \$2 billion yen (\$500 million) over the next four years.

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The key Swiss bank

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	DM	FF	Yen	£	Sc	Sw	DK	Nor
Amsterdam	1.6545	1.9171	0.25	1.118	0.44	1.1355	1.361		
Brexit	34.64	31.35	0.2472	1.312	0.23	0.249	0.247		
Frankfurt	1.6545	1.9171	0.25	1.118	0.44	1.1355	1.361		
London (C)	1.271	1.4802	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462		
Madrid	168.67	208.02	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462		
Milan	1.6545	1.9171	0.25	1.118	0.44	1.1355	1.361		
New York (B)	1.5094	1.7407	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462		
Paris	5.454	6.171	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462		
Tokyo	168.67	208.02	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462		
Zurich	1.6545	1.9171	0.25	1.118	0.44	1.1355	1.361		
1 ECU	1.6607	1.9245	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462		
1 SDR	1.010	0.736	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462	0.2462		
Chickens in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Flights in other centers. Toronto rates of 3 p.m.									
a. To buy one pound; b. To buy one dollar; c. Units of 100; N.O.: not quoted; U.S.: not available.									
Other Dollar Values									
	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$
Amst. 100	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603
Aust. 100	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318
Bras. 100	11.33	11.33	11.33	11.33	11.33	11.33	11.33	11.33	11.33
Can. 100	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Chin. 100	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414
Den. 100	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46
Indon. 100	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318
Irish 100	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
Japan 100	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318
Swed. 100	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318
Swiss 100	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318
UK 100	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603
US 100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day	210-day	240-day	360-day
Amst. 100	1.6545	1.6545	1.6545	1.6545	1.6545	1.6545	1.6545	1.6545	1.6545
Bras. 100	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318
Can. 100	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Chin. 100	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414	6.414
Den. 100	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46
Indon. 100	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318
Irish 100	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
Japan 100	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318
Swed. 100	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318
Swiss 100	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318
UK 100	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603
US 100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

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MARKET DIARY

Treasury Auction Cheers Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Strong demand at the Treasury's auction of five-year notes cheered Wall Street on Wednesday, with stocks rising on the back of firm Treasury bond prices.

The Treasury sold \$11 billion of five-year notes at a yield of 6.78 percent, and the auction drew \$2.87 billion in bids for every \$1 of securities bid, indicating much stronger demand than many analysts had expected.

U.S. Stocks

The auction results spurred a rally in the bond market. The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 16 3/32 point in late trading to 86 28/32, and the yield slipped to 7.34 percent from 7.39 percent Tuesday.

Slumping commodity prices also benefited bonds. Commodity prices surged earlier this week, fueling sentiment that rising inflation, which would erode the value of fixed-income securities, was imminent. But commodities took a breather Wednesday, allowing bonds to firm.

Stocks took their cue from the bonds, with the Dow Jones industrial average closing up 10.13 points at 3,755.30 and gaining its narrowest closing loss since the New York Stock Exchange.

Technology issues were strong, helping the Nasdaq composite index to a 1.06-point gain, taking it to 732.53.

Dell Computer rose 1 to 30, still benefiting from Tuesday's announcement of strong earnings for the first quarter. Microsoft rose 1 1/2 to 50 1/2 in active trading.

Chiron tumbled 4 1/2 to 62 1/2 after Montgomery Securities lowered the biotechnology company to hold from buy.

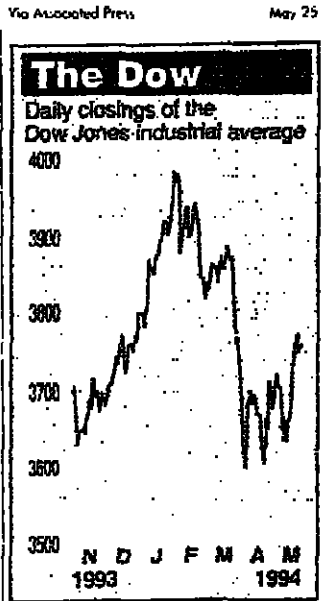
On the Big Board, Geac Holdings plunged 12 1/2 to 27 1/2 after the maker of lottery equipment and services said earnings could drop this year because of declining profit margins on equipment sales and rising operating costs. The plunge came despite news that the company was part of a consortium chosen to run Britain's national lottery.

Hewlett-Packard slipped 1/2 to 81 1/2 after the computer maker told analysts that it expected the rate of growth in sales to slow.

IBM rose 1 1/2 to 135 1/2 in active trading after it said it would develop a second-generation 64-megabyte computer memory chip along with Toshiba and Siemens.

Teledyne rose 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Six of the defense contractor's executives bought shares in the company, taking advantage of a "window" when insiders could buy stock under Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines.

(Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder)



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1 1/2
Dell Computer	30	30	30	+1
Chiron	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	-4 1/2
Geac Holdings	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-12 1/2
Hewlett-Packard	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	-1/2
IBM	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1 1/2
Dell Computer	30	30	30	+1
Chiron	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	-4 1/2
Geac Holdings	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-12 1/2
Hewlett-Packard	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	-1/2

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1 1/2
Dell Computer	30	30	30	+1
Chiron	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	-4 1/2
Geac Holdings	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-12 1/2
Hewlett-Packard	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	-1/2
IBM	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1 1/2
Dell Computer	30	30	30	+1
Chiron	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	-4 1/2
Geac Holdings	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-12 1/2
Hewlett-Packard	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	-1/2

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1 1/2
Dell Computer	30	30	30	+1
Chiron	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	-4 1/2
Geac Holdings	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-12 1/2
Hewlett-Packard	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	-1/2
IBM	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	+1 1/2
Microsoft	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1 1/2
Dell Computer	30	30	30	+1
Chiron	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	-4 1/2
Geac Holdings	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-12 1/2
Hewlett-Packard	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	-1/2

Market Sales

	Today	Prev.
NYSE	254.1	246.6
Nasdaq	248.9	227.6

U.K. Owner Lets Brooks Brothers Go Its Own Lucrative Way

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — When Marks & Spencer took over Brooks Brothers

six years ago, a miracle of trans-

Atlantic synergy seemed possible

under the old Madison Avenue

rubic, "Dress British, think

Yiddish." Although Brooks is doing

nicely, thank you, its innovative

British parent has had little to do

with the recovery.

Christopher Littenden, M&S

director for North America, said

the successful British and Continental

mass market of clothing and

food had no immediate plan

to import its unique brands or

merchandising methods because they

are hard to tailor to American

tastes and distribution methods.

"Our priorities are in Europe

and the Far East," he said, adding

that M&S had already admitted the

\$750 million it paid the bankrupt

Allied Stores group for Brooks

Brothers in 1988 was too much but

the British company was in for the

long haul.

In the financial year ending in

March, Brooks Brothers' gross

revenue increased 23.5 percent to \$378

million, which represents only

about 4 percent of M&S worldwide

operations of \$9.75 billion. The

U.S. chain's profits of \$22 million

increased by 17 percent as the

economy recovered, but M&S's

biggest profit gain of 43 percent

was in Asia. Although European

growth was flat, the company is

expanding there for the expected

economic upturn.

William Roberti, Brooks's

American president, opened 18

new stores last year. Brooks now

has 57 retail stores, some in prime

malls.

M&S's celebrated European

style clothing simply will not fit in

the United States, Mr. Roberti

said. Not only would it be subject

to tariffs, but garments would have

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Durable Goods Orders Up Slightly

CHICAGO (Combined Dispatches) — A rise of 0.1 percent in April U.S. durable goods orders, slightly weaker than expected, suggests the economy is slowing, possibly relieving the Federal Reserve of the need to tighten interest rates again in the near future, analysts said.

Automobile-related orders were thought to be a big drag on the data as automakers failed to get the usual seasonal boost associated with the spring months, some analysts said.

Sales of existing dwellings rose 1.2 percent in April to 4.12 million at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, up from 4.07 million in March, as buyers locked in mortgages amid fears that interest rates would rise even higher, the National Association of Realtors said. (Knight-Ridder, AP)

Compaq PCs Outrun IBM and Apple

SAN JOSE, California (Reuters) — Compaq Computer Corp. overtook the giant International Business Machines Corp. and Apple Computer Inc. to become the No. 1 personal computer company in the first quarter, the research group Dataquest Inc. said Wednesday.

Apple is involved in a major product transition and IBM's first quarter is traditionally slow. Houston-based Compaq seized first place with a 12.4 market share, up from 9.4 percent a year ago. Apple's market share slumped to 10.4 percent from 13.5 percent, while IBM's declined to 10.1 percent from 10.8 percent, Dataquest said.

The PC market as a whole showed strong growth by increasing shipments by more than 17 percent to 3.94 million units over the first quarter of 1993.

Cable TV Venture Set for Catalonia

BARCELONA (Bloomberg) — Time Warner Entertainment and U.S. West International said Wednesday that they had formed a joint venture with Spain's Multimedia Cable to bid on cable television licenses in Catalonia and in other autonomous regions throughout the country.

The joint venture is to be called Cable TV Television d'Europa SA.

U.S. West and Time Warner will share a 49 percent stake in the venture, while the remaining 51 percent will be held by Catalonia de Iniciativas.

Hewlett-Packard Shares Fall Sharply

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Hewlett-Packard Co. shares tumbled after the company's chief financial officer told Wall Street analysts that revenue growth is expected to slow, traders said Wednesday.

"Our revenue growth is likely to decrease somewhat going forward," Robert P. Wayman told a meeting of securities analysts. Hewlett-Packard stock was down as much as \$3.75 to \$78.50 in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Lewis Platt, the chairman of Hewlett-Packard, chaired the analysts for their narrow focus on the company after he and senior executives gave a generally upbeat three-hour presentation on the computer maker.

For the Record

Reptiles shares surged 8 percent on the São Paulo bourse as investors continued to buy blue-chip shares after prices broke through some resistance barriers, brokers said.

Parker Hannifin Corp. said it would buy Atlas Copco AB's automation division, a Swedish maker of air-driven cylinders and valves, for an undisclosed amount.

Fox Broadcasting, a unit of News Corp., will announce more network affiliation switches over the next several weeks. Rupert Murdoch, the chairman of News Corp., was quoted as saying in Broadcasting & Cable magazine's TV Fax.

Island Steel Industries Inc. said it had formed a 50-50 joint venture with AMMA, Mexico's largest steel company, to provide materials and management services to the Mexican industrial products and construction markets.

(Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse May 25

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China Unlikely To Join WTO by Jan. 1, U.S. Says

Agence France Press
KUALA LUMPUR — The United States on Wednesday said it would not join the World Trade Organization at the time of the WTO's inception Jan. 1 because this would not leave enough time for Beijing to fulfill all the obligations of membership.

"It is tough for anybody to do the amount of work that has to be done in the little time that is left," the deputy U.S. trade representative, W. Booth Gardner, said here.

China has made it clear that it attaches great significance to being admitted by the time the World Trade Organization supplants the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at the turn of the year.

GATT negotiating parties would have to reach a substantive protocol agreement on China's re-entry by June to have any hope of inducing Beijing before the new year, GATT officials said.

They say doubts remain over the transparency of China's foreign trade regime, especially its policies governing import quotas, licenses and standards.

"We have been clear in laying out what we feel are standards that have to be met by China," Mr. Gardner said after speaking at the

In China, Corruption Hits Textiles

'Overlords' Are Hoarding, and the Cotton Is Gone

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

WUHAN, China — The No. 1 Cotton Mill is probably the best-run textile factory in town, but its labyrinthine production line is in danger of being shut down.

The reason, says its manager, is that corrupt officials are hoarding cotton supplies intended for use in state factories and selling them on the open market, pocketing the proceeds and leaving state mills with shortages of raw material.

Zhang Baoxin, 58, the director of this state-owned factory, recently said he was frustrated and fed up with the corruption threatening his plant and its 9,000 workers and retired employees on pensions.

"The corruption is caused by the two-tier pricing system," he said. "There are so many loopholes."

China has largely decontrolled cotton prices but maintains a subsidized quota system, in part to protect the huge state textile industry. But such pricing encourages state cotton barons, most of them Communist Party bureaucrats, to underreport the tonnage of cotton purchased from farmers, creating an off-the-books surplus that can be sold at much higher prices.

The price difference is substantial. A metric ton of cotton — about 2,200 pounds — at the state's fixed price recently cost \$920, while the market price was nearly double that, a little more than \$1,800.

"This is the problem that you have in the transition from a planned to a market economy," Mr. Zhang said.

Mr. Zhang's factory, which uses 25 tons of raw cotton a day, was down to an eight-day supply recently because of the diversion. Last August, a supply shortage caused a two-week shutdown. This time, he said, he petitioned

the municipal government in this industrial city in central China to open its strategic reserves of cotton to keep his mill running.

"We have to beg constantly," he said. "You should have seen me just this morning on the telephone."

The trials of the No. 1 Cotton Mill are the trials of China's state industries, which de-

publicly pressing his charges of official corruption.

"Everybody knows — even the mayor knows," he said. "These people are so powerful now that we have to beg them constantly for cotton. We give them free gifts of cotton cloth, cigarettes, liquor; we even write checks to them."

A request for comment from the mayor of Wuhan, Zhao Baogang, was not answered.

Mr. Zhang said his factory should be allotted 500 tons of the total tonnage the plant processes. But the cotton officials, he said, have arbitrarily slashed his quota.

The diversion of this subsidized supply has left him scrambling for raw cotton on the open market. He now has to send buyers to Zhejiang province, several hundred miles east, where he is developing his own cotton connections.

China adopted a law last year making it a crime to misreport national production data, but Mr. Zhang says there has been no enforcement. Of the cotton barons, he said: "These people are so powerful they don't have to listen to anyone, not even the municipal leaders. Even if someone gives false and misleading figures, who is going to punish them?"

China's officials announced price controls on 34 staple commodities after widespread complaints from residents over illegal price increases, Agence France-Presse reported from Beijing.

Prices of 10 staple goods, including salt, coal, petrol and housing rents, will be set by the state, and a system has been set up to monitor price fluctuations in 24 others, including rice, edible oil, sugar and pork.

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Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
13000	2500	21000
12000	2400	20000
11000	2300	19000
10000	2200	18000
9000	2100	17000
8000	2000	16000
7000	1900	15000
6000	1800	14000
5000	1700	13000
4000	1600	12000
3000	1500	11000
2000	1400	10000
1000	1300	9000
0	1200	8000
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	9,521.37	9,490.11
Singapore Straits Times	2,302.86	
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20,683.60	20,622.10
Kuala Lumpur Composite	987.26	
Bangkok SET	1,348.80	1,338.59
Seoul Composite Stock	943.92	945.89
Taipei Weighted Price	5,775.18	5,788.12
Manila PSE	2,679.21	2,601.98
Jakarta Stock Index	502.00	
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,155.18	2,156.22
Bombay National Index	1,800.04	

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Sri Lanka's Tamil separatist rebels have opened a commercial bank in their northern Jaffna stronghold as a first step toward creating their own economy there, Tamil sources in Colombo said.
- Indonesia's state oil company Pertamina plans to shed 11,000 jobs over the next five years to boost efficiency, the Antara news agency said.
- Boeing Co. and three Japanese aerospace companies — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. and Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. — have started a study on developing a new jet carrying 80 to 100 passengers, a Kawasaki spokesman said.
- South Korea's largest conglomerate, Samsung Co., said it planned to go ahead with a joint venture to produce automobiles with Japan's Nissan Motor Co., despite remarks by Trade Minister Kim Chul Su Tuesday indicating that the government would not approve the project.
- Singapore Press Holdings Ltd. and Thai partners signed an agreement to launch Thailand's fourth English-language daily newspaper, Bangkok-based Business Day, to be launched in January, will focus on financial news in Southeast Asia.
- China's economic growth will drop from 13 percent in 1993 to 11.5 percent this year, economists from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences said.

Taiwan Approves Liang As Central Bank Nominee

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TAIPEI — Taiwan's governing Nationalist Party gave its approval Wednesday to a state banker, Kuoshu Liang, as the country's next central bank chief.

Analysts said the move made it all but certain that Mr. Liang, currently chairman of the state-run Chiao Tung Bank, would be formally named by the government to the post in the next few days.

"He's a conservative reformer," said Daniel Chen, chief economist of Chinatrust Commercial Bank. "He says financial markets should be reformed, but under the proper conditions."

Mr. Liang, a confidant of Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui, who succeeded Samuel Shieh, 74, who will step down at the end of this month after completing a five-year term.

As central bank governor, Mr. Liang would be responsible for the country's monetary and foreign exchange policies when the government is trying to turn Taipei into a regional business and financial center.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

TNT Ltd. Posts 9-Month Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — The international transportation concern TNT Ltd. announced net profit Wednesday of 85.5 million Australian dollars (US\$62.8 million) for the nine months ended March 31.

The result reversed a net loss of 92 million dollars in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Earnings were boosted by an abnormal gain of 78.5 million dollars, mostly from sales of subsidiaries.

Chief Quits as Kanebo Shows Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Kazumoto Ishizawa resigned Wednesday as chairman of Kanebo Ltd., a textile, cosmetics and pharmaceutical company based in Osaka.

Simultaneously, the company said its loss widened in its latest year, announced suspension of its annual dividend and said it planned to cut 2,000 of its 21,000 workers over the next two years. But it declined to confirm that it would suspend year-end bonuses for employees.

Kanebo said it had a pretax loss of 6.7 billion yen (\$642 million) for the year ended March 31 after a profit of 4.3 billion yen a year earlier.

It forecast a still wider loss for the current year of 9.8 billion yen.

"We will stake everything on promoting the restructuring of the company's businesses and make efforts toward an early resumption of dividends," Kanebo, Japan's second-largest cosmetics manufacturer, said.

President Masao Nagata, who is to succeed Mr. Ishizawa as chairman, said at a news conference in Osaka that Kanebo would cut back on borrowing.

He also indicated plans to "reorganize" the unprofitable synthetic fiber and fashion merchandise businesses.

Mr. Nagata is to be replaced as president by Soichi Ishihara, a senior managing director who has been negotiating the restructuring of Kanebo with various banks including its chief shareholder, Sakura Bank Ltd., company officials said.

Company officials refused to confirm a report that the company planned to suspend year-end bonuses, which usually amount to several months' salary.

The daily newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun said the employees' union had agreed to the suspension of bonuses in exchange for a pledge on job security.

(AP, AFP)

MORGAN: Lurching Forward

Continued from Page 11

company to double production, improve efficiency and raise prices.

But Mr. Morgan still dismisses much of Sir John's advice, calling him "a bit of a windbag." He says that raising prices would have caused "real trouble" when the recession arrived and demand fell.

Dealers say that significantly cutting delivery times would lower the car's resale value. With the new product in such high demand relative to supply, the price of a Morgan is maintained near the new-car price.

Peter Morgan says his central concern is to avoid making the company vulnerable to downturns in the market. He notes that Morgan, throughout its history, never had to lay off any workers — possibly the only automaker in the world that can make such a claim.

Nevertheless, he agrees with the need to reduce the delay between the time the customer puts down £250 for a "place in line" in Morgan's order book and the time the car is delivered. A wait of one or

two years, he said, would be more reasonable.

He has assigned his 42-year-old son the task of streamlining production in order to lift output from the current 480 cars a year to 750 within five years.

Abandoning a professional career as a television cameraman 10 years ago, Charles Morgan is in line to take over the company. With a business degree earned over the past three years, he talks of removing production "bottlenecks," setting up "measured flow lines," surveying the satisfaction levels of owners and identifying habitual laggards among his 400 suppliers.

Though he uses a personal computer to maintain customer accounts and stock, he still relies largely on a visual inventory system. Pointing to a stack of body panels against a wall, he says he knows it is time to re-order when the stack has almost disappeared.

Meanwhile, Morgan is squirreling away his modest profit in a rainy-day fund. Last year, it had a pretax profit of around £1 million on sales of £8.2 million.

He says financial markets should be reformed, but under the proper conditions.

Mr. Liang, a confidant of Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui, who succeeded Samuel Shieh, 74, who will step down at the end of this month after completing a five-year term.

As central bank governor, Mr. Liang would be responsible for the country's monetary and foreign exchange policies when the government is trying to turn Taipei into a regional business and financial center.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

PERSONALS

MAY THE SACRED HEART of Jesus be eternal, glorified, loved and preserved throughout the world now and forever. Second Heart of Jesus pray for us. Saint Jude help of the hopeless pray for us. Amen.

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SPORTS

Ripken Hits Home Run No. 300

The Associated Press

Cal Ripken has other milestones besides The Streak—like his 300th career home run.

"I've tried to put it out of my mind, but I've been well aware that I've been close to 300," Ripken said after driving in six runs Tuesday night and leading the Baltimore Orioles past the Brewers, 13-5, in Milwaukee.

Ripken, also pursuing Lou Gehrig's record of 2,130 consecutive

AL ROUNDUP

games (he has played in 1,939), got No. 300, a three-run homer in the third inning off Ted Higuera, and a three-run double in the fourth off reliever Jeff Bronkney.

"Maybe I was thinking about the home run too much and trying to get it out of the way," Ripken said. Milwaukee lost its 13th consecutive game, a club record.

"I've had my experience in frustrations—0-and-21 will give you some perspective," said Ripken, recalling Baltimore's record losing streak to start the 1988 season. "So I can relate. I can relate to a lot of people's losing streaks."

"If this isn't rock bottom, I don't want to see it," Milwaukee manager Phil Garner said. "This loss was no different than any other. They're all hurting. Any loss is bad, but when you get them all bunched on top of each other like right now, it gets very, very bad."

Higuera blew a 5-0 second-inning lead, surrendering home runs to Ripken and Jack Voigt in the third and to Chris Hoiles in the



After taking out the Atlanta Braves' Dave Justice, the Houston Astros' Craig Biggio failed to throw in time to make the double-play.

fourth. Leo Gomez later hit a pair of solo homers.

Mark Eichhorn four hits in 4 1/2 shutout innings, and Alan Mills pitched three innings for his first save.

Rangers 2, Royals 0: Kenny Rogers, despite hurting himself in a hotel mishap, pitched a six-hitter for his first career shutout as Texas stopped a four-game losing streak.

Rogers took five stitches in his left knee when he slipped on an escalator at the Western Union Center in Kansas City on Monday night. Originally scratched from the lineup, he changed his mind at the last minute and blanked the

Royals after his team had given up a club-record 40 runs the three previous games.

Mark Gubicz allowed both runs and six hits in 7 1/2 innings.

Atlanta 16, Mariners 1: Brent Oberman went 4-for-5 and tied a team record with eight straight hits, and Mike Bordick doubled twice and tripled.

Greg Hibbard allowed a club-record 15 hits and seven earned runs for visiting Seattle.

San Diego 3, Blue Jays 1: Terry Lyle drove home a tie-breaking home run in the sixth inning, and Wade Boggs and Jim Leyva homered at Yankee Stadium.

White Sox 5, Twins 3: Joey Cora hit a go-ahead, two-run triple with two outs in the seventh inning at Comiskey Park.

Warren Newton's first home run of the year led off the seventh and tied the score 3-3. Larry Casian relieved Pat Mahomes. Lance Johnson singled, Mike LaValiere sacrificed and Tim Lincecum walked with two outs. Cora followed with his drive into the right-field corner.

Indians 5, Red Sox 3: Jack Morris allowed two unearned runs in seven innings to get his first road win for Cleveland, and Albert Belle had a two-run single.

Knicks Stop Pacers, 100-89

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The New York Knicks and the Indiana Pacers were supposed to be teams with similar styles, and that certainly proved true in the opener of the NBA's Eastern Conference finals.

Both centers, Patrick Ewing and Rick Smith, had big performances, and the shooting guards Reggie Miller and John Starks had subpar offensive games.

What separated the two teams in the Knicks' 100-89 victory Tuesday night was the support Ewing received inside from Charles Oakley and outside from Hubert Davis and Greg Anthony.

"I thought that Oakley was the difference," said the Pacers' coach.

NBA PLAYOFFS

Larry Brown. "When you get down to late in the game, you can't give up those offensive rebounds. We had a chance when we were down just 85-83, but Oakley made some great plays."

Ewing finished with 28 points, 11 rebounds and 6 blocks, but that was offset by Smith's 27 points and 10 rebounds in just 27 minutes.

"I felt good out there, but we didn't win and that's the bottom line," Smith said. "Ewing is going to get his points. We have to concentrate on slowing down the other guys, like Oakley."

No one else on the Pacers had more than 14 points, while Oakley had 20 points and 13 rebounds in support of Ewing. In addition, Anthony scored 16 points with three 3-pointers and Davis had 12 points with two fourth-quarter 3-pointers.

Miller's 14 points were 8 under his playoff average, and he got off just 11 shots.

"We know that he is capable, more than capable," the Knicks' coach, Pat Riley, said of Miller. "He burned us for 31 points a game

last year in the playoffs. I thought he played very unselfishly. He wasn't trying to force the issue. They'll try to make some adjustments and free him up a little more."

In their first game since dethroning the Chicago Bulls, the Knicks held Indiana to six points in the final four minutes after the Pacers closed to 85-83. Davis's second 3-pointer of the quarter and a tip-in by Oakley put the Knicks back in control.

New York was coming off an 87-77 decision in the seventh game of the conference semifinals against the Bulls, its most significant victory since winning the NBA title in 1973.

The Pacers, who took a 7-2 playoff record into the opener, won Game 1 of their previous two series against Orlando and Atlanta on the road.

"It was very important that we won the first game," Anthony said. "They fought back to win Game 1 in both series. We were very leery of that."

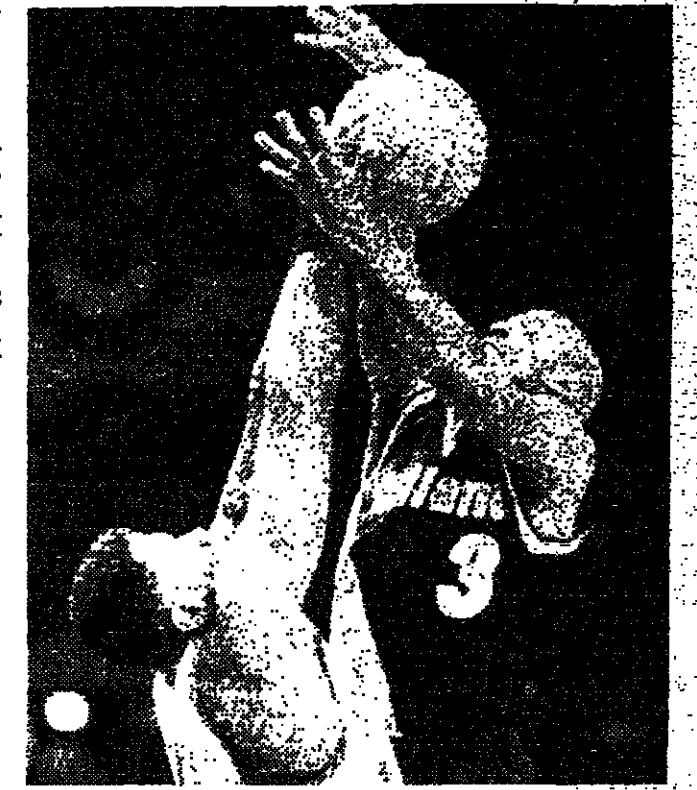
Starks, who averaged 19 points in the regular season, scored just three on 1-for-7 shooting for Game 2 of the best-of-7 series Thursday night. The third and fourth games at Indianapolis are Saturday and Sunday.

The Pacers led 8-0 after the first 1:22 of the game as both Ewing and Oakley were called for technical fouls, but the Knicks caught up quickly as Indiana missed 13 of its next 15 shots and scored just 12 points the rest of the quarter. Anthony hit two 3-pointers in the last 3:03 of the period, helping New York open a 26-20 edge.

Sam Mitchell scored the first four points of the second quarter as Indiana again got off to a fast start. But Ewing scored the first four points and the last eight of a 19-4 run that lifted New York into a 45-28 lead.

The Knicks went on to lead 55-37 at halftime. Smith and Dale Davis combined for 9-for-13 shooting in the first half for Indiana, but their teammates missed 18 of 22 attempts.

The Pacers then started the third quarter with a 7-0 burst to close within nine points before baskets by Oakley, John Starks and Ewing built the margin to 59-44. But the Knicks missed 15 of 20 shots in the period, and they took just a 70-61 advantage into the final quarter after Anthony Mason's dunk with 2:3 seconds left in the third.



Knicks' center Patrick Ewing put a giant block on the Indiana Pacers' Haywood Workman in the fourth quarter in New York.

Save the Timberwolves?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — Public officials in Minnesota are scrambling to concoct strategies to derail a move by the Timberwolves to New Orleans. "We haven't come up with a little poison pill that will kill this and make them take the local deal," said Bill Lester, executive director of the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission. The Timberwolves' owners have agreed to sell the team to a New Orleans group for \$152.5 million.

After talking to David Stern, the NBA commissioner, Governor Arne Carlson of Minnesota had hope — albeit faint — that the Timberwolves aren't on their way to New Orleans. Stern has offered Minnesota officials the chance to meet with the NBA's relocation committee within the next three weeks to make a presentation, Carlson said.

Paul Hicks, a Minnesota state legislative administrator, said: "I can't believe they left. They ranked ninth in attendance this year. That's better than half of the teams in the playoffs."

The Timberwolves became the second pro franchise to depart in 13 months; the North Stars hockey team went to Dallas last year. (A.P. #P)

Cardinals Strand a Record 16

The Associated Press

Manager Joe Torre could tell his St. Louis Cardinals were stranding a lot of runners just by the constant clack in the dugout.

"You see those guys at the end of the inning, they're throwing their helmets in, you count the helmets. That's a lot of people," Torre said.

NL ROUNDUP

after a frustrating 4-0 loss Tuesday night to the Philadelphia Phillies in St. Louis.

The Cardinals set a major league record by leaving 16 runners on base without scoring. The previous mark for left on base in a shutout loss was 15, most recently by Kansas City against Detroit in 1975.

The Cardinals loaded the bases in the fourth inning, but pitcher Vicente Padua flied out. Then in the fifth, Bernard Gilkey grounded into an inning-ending double play with the bases loaded. In the sixth, St. Louis again loaded the bases, but Ray Lankford struck out and Ozzie Smith grounded out.

The game was scoreless into the ninth. Jim Eisenreich opened with his third hit of the game and scored on Ricky Jordan's double off Mike Perez. Pete Incaviglia hit a three-run homer later in the inning.

Astros 8, Braves 0: Doug Drabek outpitched Tom Glavine and nearly outlast Atlanta all by himself as Houston won on the road. Drabek pitched a three-hitter and won his seventh straight decision.

Drabek, who began the game batting .083 had three hits, including a two-run single. James Mouton had four hits and Scott Servais hit a three-run homer as the Astros won for the fifth time in six games.

Meanwhile, Braves' pitcher John Smoltz was suspended for eight games by the league for throwing at John Cangelosi of the New York Mets and provoking a brawl. Cangelosi was suspended for four games for charging the mound after he was hit by Smoltz. Both players were fined.

Cubs 2, Dodgers 0: Willie Banks pitched a four-hitter for his first shutout in the majors as Chicago won at Dodger Stadium for its eighth straight game. Banks struck out seven, walked two and did not allow a runner past second.

Orel Hershiser gave up both runs in the fourth inning on an RBI grounder by Derrick May and a double by Sammy Sosa.

Padres 6, Giants 3: Joe Hamilton won in his major league debut as San Diego, visiting San Francisco to its sixth straight loss.

Hamilton, the Padres' No. 1 pick in the June 1991 draft, gave up three runs and five hits in six innings.

San Diego has won three in a row since ending a 10-game losing streak.

Expos 11, Marlins 1: Darrin Fletcher drove in the run and Wil Corder hit a two-run homer as Montreal won at Florida. Fletcher had two of the Marlins' four sacrifice flies, tying an NL record. All four run-scoring fly balls came in the first three innings off Charlie Hough.

Beth Henry gave up two hits in 6 1/2 scoreless innings. Carl Everett homered off reliever Mel Rojas for the Marlins' other hit.

Rockies 11, Reds 7: Walt Weiss had four of Colorado's 17 hits and the Rockies beat visiting Cincinnati. Andre Gantman and Charlie Hatfield had three hits each as the Rockies tied 17 for the second straight day. The Reds lost their fourth in a row.

Steve Largent hit a career-high three-run homer in the eighth inning, and Barry Larkin and Eddie Taubensee both connected for Cincinnati.

Mets 4, Pirates 2: Ryan Thompson hit a solo homer with one out in the ninth to tie it, and Jose Vizcaino and Jose Orosland had RBI singles later in the inning as New York rallied at Pittsburgh.

Canucks Advance to Finals

The Associated Press

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — The 1982 Stanley Cup Finals were hardly memorable for the Vancouver Canucks. Now they have a chance to make up for lost time.

The Canucks are in the National Hockey League's championship series for only the second time ever. They got there with a 4-3 double-overtime victory over Toronto that eliminated the Maple Leafs in five games.

"There's always that hope that someday you'd get the opportunity and it's hard to believe that it's here," Greg Adams said Tuesday night after scoring the game-winning goal, his second of the night, 14 seconds into the second overtime.

Vancouver's only previous appearance in the Stanley Cup Final was 12 years ago, when the Canucks were swept in four games by the New York Islanders. The only Vancouver team to win the Stanley Cup was the Millionaires in 1915 under the manager-coach, Frank Patrick, two years before the NHL was formed.

"I'm so tired and kind of numb," Adams said. "I don't feel anything. What a great feeling, we're halfway there and we're making a run for it."

The Canucks, who won the Western Conference finals four games to one, will face the winner of the Eastern Conference finals between the New York Rangers and New Jersey Devils. The Devils lead that series, 3-2, with Game 6 on Wednesday night at the Meadowlands.

The Canucks had beaten Calgary and Dallas in

earlier series. They trailed Calgary three games to one before winning the last three in overtime, including a double-overtime thriller in Game 7.

Tuesday night was a familiar refrain, as the Canucks spotted the Maple Leafs a 3-0 lead in the first period, then came back with four goals.

"This is unbelievable, this is what you work for, this is what you dream about," said the Canucks' coach and general manager, Pat Quinn, a former Toronto player.

Adams scored the game-winner on a rebound of a shot by Dave Babych from the left point. The Toronto goaltender, Felix Potvin, glove the initial shot, then dropped it in front, where Adams batted it into the net.

Potvin, who made 43 saves, just sat in the crease after the goal, seemingly stunned by the defeat.

Toronto took its lead in the first period on goals by Mike Eastwood at 7:54, Doug Gilmour at 11:37 on the power play and Wendell Clark at 12:19. The Canucks tied it with three goals in the second, by Murray Craven at 1:34, Nathan Lafayette at 9:37 and Adams at 17:57 on the power play.

Toronto's early lead spoiled a shutout string of the Vancouver goaltender, Kirk McLean, who made 31 saves. McLean had gone more than seven periods without allowing a goal after the Canucks won Games 3 and 4 by shutouts.

"We came out and threw everything at them in the first period," said the Maple Leafs' coach, Pat Burns. "They came back and threw everything they had at us in the second. Then it came down to one shot, one bounce, and that was it. It was a pretty good season."

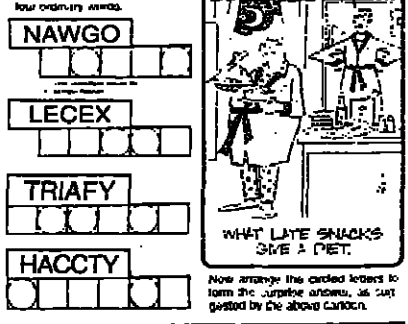
DENNIS THE MENACE



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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four common words.



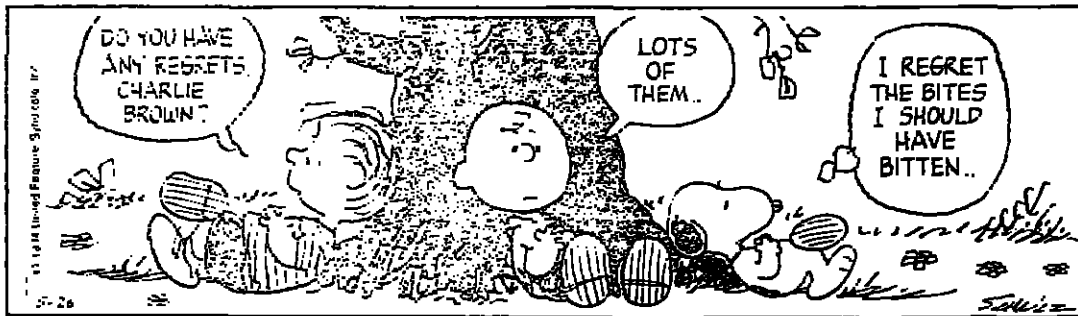
Answer here: A

Answers tomorrow: JUMBLES, ABASH, PRINT, POLITE, BALLET

Visit the newsstand for more word games — THE PITS

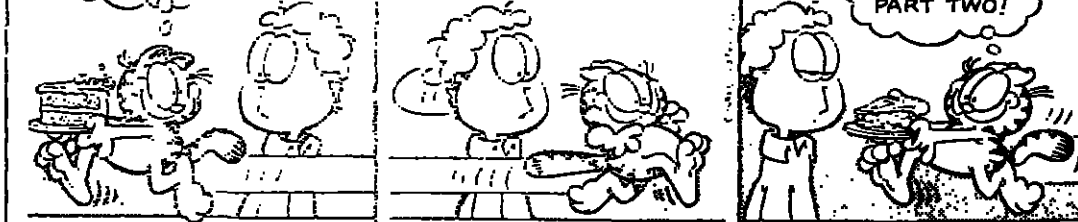
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PEANUTS



DO YOU HAVE ANY REGRETS CHARLIE BROWN? LOTS OF THEM... I REGRET THE BITES I SHOULD HAVE BITTEN...

GARFIELD



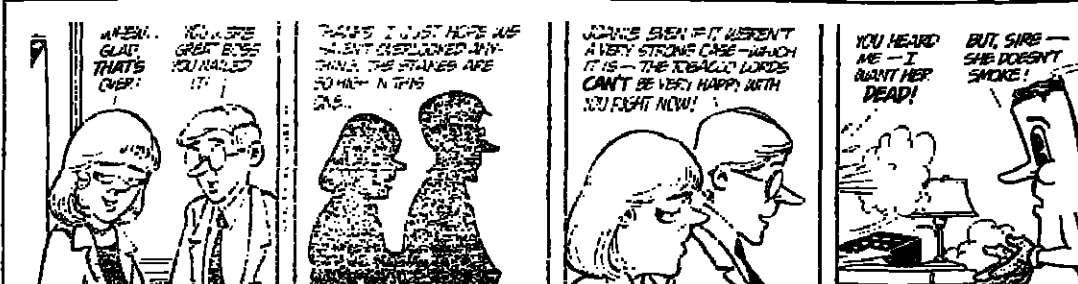
DESSERT! THE SON OF DESSERT: PART TWO!

BEETLE BAILEY

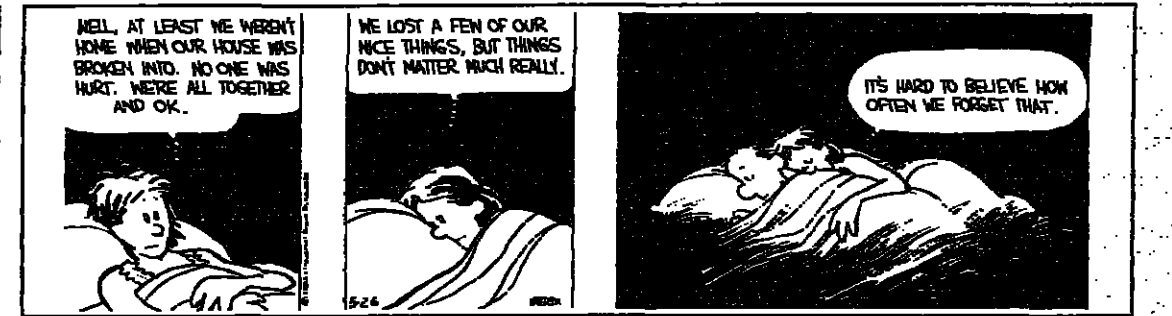


YOUR TROUBLE IS YOU'RE NOT ASSERTIVE ENOUGH, YO! OH YEAH! LISTEN, LARDBUCKET, ANY MORE HALF-BAKED ADVICE FROM YOUR LOONY-TOON BRAIN AND I'LL KICK YOUR FAT BUTT! NOT ASSERTIVE TO ME! ASSERTIVE TO THEM!!

DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBS



WELL, AT LEAST WE WON'T HAVE OUR HOUSE BROKEN INTO. NO ONE WAS HURT, WE'RE ALL TOGETHER AND OK... WE LOST A FEW OF OUR NICE THINGS, BUT THINGS DON'T MATTER MUCH REALLY... IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE HOW OFTEN WE FORGET THAT.

WIZARD OF ID



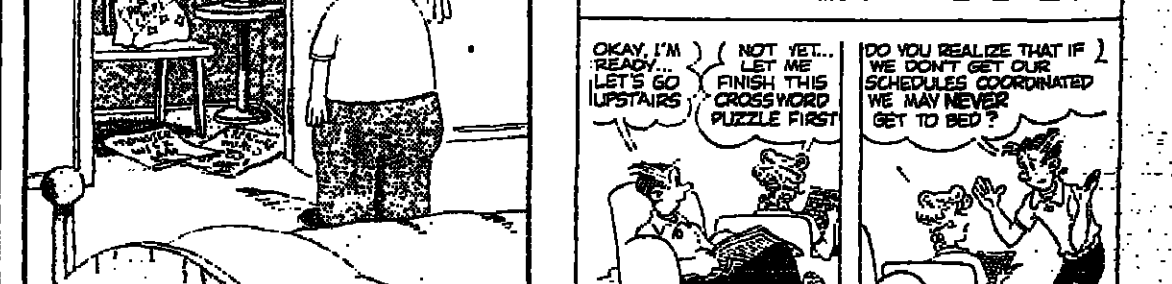
THEY'RE ALL SO EXPENSIVE! TRUE. LET'S TAKE A LOOK OUT IN BACK. I CAN LET YOU HAVE A GOOD DEAL ON THIS ONE.

THE FAR SIDE



FOR THE TIME BEING, THE MONSTER WASN'T IN RICKY'S CLOSET. FOR THE TIME BEING.

BLONDIE



THAT WAS A... I LET ME... OKAY, I'M FINISHED... LET'S GO TO SLEEP... JUST A SECOND, I'M RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THIS ARTICLE... OKAY, I'M FINISHED... LET'S GO TO SLEEP... NOT YET... FINISH THIS CROSSWORD PUZZLE FIRST... DO YOU REALIZE THAT IF I DON'T GET OUR SCHEDULES COORDINATED WE MAY NEVER GET TO BED?

ART BUCHWALD

Bill and Hill in the Polls

WASHINGTON — The worst thing for President Clinton right now is to wake up every morning and have Hillary read him the overnight popularity polls. As he is trying his running shoes, she says, "You've dropped six points in the Little Rock YWCA poll since Wednesday. Fifty-three percent say that you messed around too much with Paula Jones, but that you didn't mess around enough with Haiti."

Buchwald

"What does the YWCA in Little Rock know about Haiti?"

"Eighty percent of all the call-in talk shows question either your health plan or what you eat in a fast-food restaurant. Forty percent believe that you fixed the University of Arkansas basketball game and 12 percent think that you kept the favorite horse Holy Bull from winning the Kentucky Derby. Four percent say that you have something going with Barbara Streisand."

"Hillary, you don't believe that stuff, do you?"

"Political opinion polls never lie."

"What else do they say?"

"You're still very popular with

Rhodes Scholars in the northeastern part of the country, but you've gone way down with World Cup soccer fans who feel that you blew your chance to make North Korea a law-abiding nation."

"Hillary, I have to go. People who see me running early in the morning like me very much."

"Liberal Hollywood thinks that you're doing a good job, but 67 percent of all Jewish voters believe that you should wear jockey shorts instead of boxers before making a deal in the Middle East."

"Hillary, I'm getting sick and tired of this. All the polls do is bring bad news. You and I know that I'm doing a good job, why doesn't the public know it as well?"

"Bill, don't get discouraged. Today's negatives could be tomorrow's affirmatives. You've gone up two points with the Sioux Indians and the eighth grade class at American Friends believes that you pulled our chestnuts out of the fire in Sarajevo."

"I don't expect to be loved by all the American people, but I wouldn't mind being more popular with the boomer population of Chinatown."

"Bill, it's not just your problem. I find sipping for myself with the Daughters of the American Revolution. Fifty-six percent of their membership call me a smarty pants, and 44 percent think that I should stay home and help Chelsea with her homework."

"If it weren't for the polls, Hillary, we could enjoy being the first couple of the country. At this point in any administration the president can expect to be bashed by an ungrateful electorate."

"It doesn't matter what they think, Bill."

"What do we think, Hillary?"

"About what?"

"I don't know what we think, Bill."

"Neither do I."

"Should we put ourselves in the 'Don't Know' column?"

"It's better to be there than to be known as a president basher. What are you going to do today, Hillary?"

"Play the commodities market. With these polls on your popularity, we could make a bundle."

George Gruntz: To Be Funky and Swiss

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Funky means earthy, a sort of healthy dirt. It comes out of African American argot. "You sure are a funky drummer," can be considered a compliment. It may also mean just plain dirty, as in "my tailor is funky." But even then, a certain amount of esteem is involved. Like, it takes talent to be that dirty. You might call it a social statement. Funky is the antithesis of bourgeois.

There are few less funky people on earth than the Swiss. The Swiss pianist, arranger, composer and bandleader George Gruntz admits to having "the most unfunny youth you can imagine. I grew up in Basel playing Swiss pop tunes with a Boy Scout band. When I was 14, I heard jazz for the first time and after that there was never any doubt about what I wanted to do with my life. My experience is very different from a black American, no denying that, but I think I can play as dirty as anyone."

That may sound a bit defensive, but the fact remains that the George Gruntz Concert Jazz Band, a formidable big band staffed by some of the best and best-known (mostly American) players since it was founded in 1972, is grotesquely underrated. It has never been a full-time occupation for anybody, which is one secret of its musical success (familiarity breeds the same oldicks). Every year the band goes out for short, prestigious, subsidized tours and records an album or two.

The three-week Swiss and German tour I made with the band in 1978 combined the best of both worlds. Hotels, travel arrangements, sound and light engineering and the salaries were Swiss level. The music was flat-out American. The band was integrated and included European musicians nurtured by Americans. The impressive selection of section-men-cum-improvisers included Elvin Jones, John Scofield, Pat Metheny, Howard Johnson, Woody Shaw, Jimmy Knepper and Franco Ambrosio. Gruntz's friend Ambrosio is a world-class trumpeter and an industrialist in the Ticino in his spare time.

The two of them teamed-up look like a Swissair ad for service to the Land of Oobla-Dee. Gruntz is a great casting director. He hired the young Scofield before Miles Davis "discovered" him. It was the only band I ever played with in which there was absolutely nobody I wanted to avoid on the bus.

The GGCJB is now earning the reputation it has long deserved but been denied, at least in part, because its leader is white and Swiss. In the late 1980s, the GGCJB began to place in the critics' polls of such magazines as Down Beat and the Japanese



After a most unfunny youth, Gruntz says, "I can play as dirty as anyone."

Seiring Journal. In 1988, Gruntz received the best performance award from the Japanese Music and Audio Critics Association (the Rolling Stones placed second). In 1991 the band was hired by the Montreux Jazz Festival to accompany Miles Davis performing 1950s Gil Evans arrangements conducted by Quincy Jones.

Gruntz has subsidized his band by numerous more "serious" musical activities. For many years he was director of the Berlin Jazz Festival, which, under his reign, became one of the most adventurous of them all. He writes film music, "Steppenwolf" for one. For 16 years, he was chief musical director of the Zurich Schauspielhaus, one of the best German-language theaters performing an international repertoire. His oratorio "The Holy Grail of Jazz and Joy" was performed as part of the Styrian Autumn Festival in Graz, Austria — he also wrote the libretto, based on a work by Alfred Lord Tennyson. When

Rolf Lieberman was administrator of the Paris Opera he commissioned Gruntz to write an opera, and "Cosmopolitan Gretchen" (directed by Robert Wilson with a libretto by Allen Ginsberg, was performed in Hamburg in 1988).

His current band will play jazz festivals in New York City, Saratoga, New York, and elsewhere this summer. Along with recognition has come more free-market viability but most of the financing still comes from bustling grants and subsidies, a category in which Gruntz merits an Oscar. He describes the business of jazz with some bitterness: "A Swiss banker I know was already experienced in jazz sponsorship. All of a sudden his bank was criticized by jazz-faction B for giving money to jazz-faction A. It was just stupid jealousy, but the media picked it up. I couldn't blame that banker for changing his bank's policy and beginning to sponsor other contemporary arts where, he said, 'They all love us

and we get great media coverage for doing good things."

"Except for a very small almost masochistic minority of true lovers, jazz is in the hands of a mediocre group of impresarios and promoters who are unable to sift the chaff from the wheat. Because it is 'safer,' promoters push poor talent while the real thing goes undiscovered. The granting of money is decided upon mostly by inept committees often made up of professionalists who are losers, otherwise they wouldn't have the time to sit through all those endless meetings. And so the jazz business is to a large extent monkey business."

The \$200,000 budget for the GGCJB's 1992 tour of China was paid by Gruntz's management company EuroMusic; the Chinese and Swiss governments and 36 private sponsors. During the band's first concert, in Beijing, blues harpist Billy Branch quoted a phrase from the French children's song "Frère Jacques." The audience cheered, and audiences continued to cheer every time he played it. It seems that students on Tiananmen Square set politically oriented texts to the melody of "Frère Jacques." Gruntz says no government official made any attempt to stop Branch's quotations.

In fact, Gruntz is hard-pressed to come up with anything negative to say about the Chinese people or their government, although he admits that after only three weeks in the country he is no expert. Of course he may have been brainwashed, or bribed by Chinese subsidies, but I hope we have established by now that he is funky and Swiss adds up to something hipper than that.

"China Blues," a German television documentary, will be broadcast this year. The track "Farewell to China," on which the saxophone section accompanies Larry Schneider's solo on Chinese flute, closes the GGCJB's soon-to-be-released CD "Beyond Another Wall" (TCB Records). "The band sounded sooooo good," Gruntz says. "It just got better and better. It became a love tour in all respects." He calls the GGCJB a "love machine." Remember, however, this is someone who knows how to put his best foot forward, although they are both very good feet indeed. His musicians often work for less than their normal fees.

Flashback, 1978. Seven A.M. one crisp autumn morning in Basel. The sleepy "love machine" is having a subdued breakfast in the functional dining room of a tidy Swiss hotel before boarding the bus. The British saxophonist Alan Skidmore walks up to the larger-than-life Coltrane alumnus Elvin Jones, leans over the table and, with in-your-face eye-contact, breaks the silence: "Elvin, it sure is a pleasure to wake up in the morning and see you."

PEOPLE

Fighting and Feuding: Buttafuoco and Fishers

With Amy Fisher safely in jail, her one-time lover, Joey Buttafuoco, is claiming that Fisher's father has assumed the duties of member of his family. But Elliot Fisher says it was Buttafuoco who did the threatening. Buttafuoco reported to the police in Baldwin, New York, that Fisher had harassed him outside his auto body shop and spat at him and threatened him and his family. Amy Fisher, 19, is serving five to 15 years for shooting Buttafuoco's wife, Mary Jo, in 1992.

The Mexican poet laureate Octavio Paz was awarded France's highest civilian honor, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, on Wednesday by President François Mitterrand. The 80-year-old Paz won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1982 and France's Prix Toulouze in 1989.

An unauthorized biography of former Prime Minister David Heath has won the NCR Book Award for nonfiction. John Campbell, who has previously written books about the British politicians Lloyd George, Roy Jenkins and Tony Blair, received the £25,000 (\$37,500) prize for "Edward Heath — A Biography." First awarded in 1988, Britain's only prize for nonfiction was founded by the British computer manufacturer NCR.

Barbara Streisand canceled a concert in Anaheim, California, because of what a spokesman said was laryngitis. The show, the first of six in California, might be rescheduled, the spokesman said. But it wasn't immediately clear whether the others would be canceled as well.

The film director Oliver Stone has been authorized to film scenes of his new movie, "Evita," in Argentina's presidential office building in Buenos Aires. Stone had lunch with President Carlos Menem and afterward toured the mansion.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 4 & 15

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Aggeny	23/22	14/21	5/22	18/24	14/21	5/22
Amsterdam	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
Athens	33/31	18/11	5/11	17/22	17/22	5/11
Berlin	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Birmingham	19/26	11/21	5/21	14/27	14/27	5/21
Bombay	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Buenos Aires	27/20	15/19	5/19	14/27	14/27	5/19
Calcutta	33/31	18/11	5/11	17/22	17/22	5/11
Cardiff	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
Cape Town	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Cebu	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Chicago	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Cincinnati	19/26	11/21	5/21	14/27	14/27	5/21
Columbus	19/26	11/21	5/21	14/27	14/27	5/21
Dallas	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
Delhi	33/31	18/11	5/11	17/22	17/22	5/11
Denver	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Detroit	19/26	11/21	5/21	14/27	14/27	5/21
Edinburgh	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
Frankfurt	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
Geneva	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
Hankou	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Hong Kong	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Los Angeles	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
London	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
Madrid	27/20	15/19	5/19	14/27	14/27	5/19
Melbourne	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Miami	24/27	14/21	5/21	20/26	20/26	5/21
Moscow	17/24	7/14	1/14	11/21	11/21	1/14
Mumbai	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
New York	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Osaka	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Paris	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
Perth	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Phoenix	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Philadelphia	19/26	11/21	5/21	14/27	14/27	5/21
Puerto Rico	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Rangoon	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Rio de Janeiro	27/20	15/19	5/19	14/27	14/27	5/19
Sao Paulo	27/20	15/19	5/19	14/27	14/27	5/19
Seoul	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Singapore	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Sydney	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Taipei	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Tokyo	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Washington	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21

North America

Philadelphia to Boston will have windy, chilly weather Friday. Memorial Day weekend will be dry and gradually warmer. Warm, dry weather will prevail across the Midwest throughout the weekend. The southern states of the United States, Texas, will have hot, mainly dry weather.

Europe

London and Paris will have dry, pleasant weather Friday into the weekend. A soaking rain will chill the area from Moscow to Kiev this week. Slightly cooler weather will shift into southeastern Europe as the core of the high pressure migrates toward the western Mediterranean Sea.

Asia

Tokyo will be partly sunny and warm Friday into the weekend. Cooler weather will overcast Korea and northern China. Beijing will be sunny and warm, while the Yangtze Valley turns hot. Heavy rains and mudslides parts of southeastern China and on Hainan Island.

Middle East

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bahia	29/24	20/23	5/23	24/27	24/27	5/23
Bombay	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Buenos Aires	27/20	15/19	5/19	14/27	14/27	5/19
Calcutta	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Cardiff	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
Cape Town	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Cebu	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Chicago	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Cincinnati	19/26	11/21	5/21	14/27	14/27	5/21
Columbus	19/26	11/21	5/21	14/27	14/27	5/21
Dallas	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
Delhi	33/31	18/11	5/11	17/22	17/22	5/11
Denver	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Detroit	19/26	11/21	5/21	14/27	14/27	5/21
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Geneva	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
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Madrid	27/20	15/19	5/19	14/27	14/27	5/19
Melbourne	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Miami	24/27	14/21	5/21	20/26	20/26	5/21
Moscow	17/24	7/14	1/14	11/21	11/21	1/14
Mumbai	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
New York	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
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Sydney	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21
Taipei	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Tokyo	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Washington	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21

Latin America

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bahia	29/24	20/23	5/23	24/27	24/27	5/23
Bombay	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Buenos Aires	27/20	15/19	5/19	14/27	14/27	5/19
Calcutta	31/28	15/19	5/19	26/30	26/30	5/19
Cardiff	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
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Dallas	14/27	9/18	1/18	9/18	9/18	1/18
Delhi	33/31	18/11	5/11	17/22	17/22	5/11
Denver	20/27	16/21	5/21	16/21	16/21	5/21